

The CANADIAN ROSE ANNUAL



1974



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2014



MRS ANNE GRABER
10 FAIRFAX CRES
SCARBOROUGH ONT

M1L 1Z8

The Canadian Rose Annual 1974

Elizabeth Ann Nielsen, B.A.

EDITOR



Published by
THE CANADIAN ROSE SOCIETY
186 St. Leonard's Avenue
Toronto, Ontario M4N 1K7

Preface

A VIRTUAL newcomer to the field of roses, but not to that of publications, I didn't quite believe what was happening when articles came in before deadlines, articles came in unsolicited, and culminating all, "The Clearing House", that monumental work, arrived on schedule, beautifully prepared. It was a pleasure to learn, as I am sure it was also to Mrs. Audrey Guadagni and Mrs. Rachel Flood, that section's able and admirable compilers, that response this year was the best yet. Let us hope it is an indicator that interest and membership are on an upward trend for the future.

That rosarians the world over command one another's respect is evident in the articles we have been able to garner for this annual. Outstanding authorities from several countries outside Canada met our requests willingly, top researchers in our government stations responded with enthusiasm when asked to share their work with us; our own members were keen contributors; the Royal National Rose Society assisted us once again by granting us permission for the use of the colour plates which so greatly enhance our book. None of this would have come about without the able guidance of the Society's Publications Committee chaired by Mr. Milton Cadsby; members: J. Budd; R. Keith; K. Laver; S. Lyzaniwsky.

The editor is very grateful to all of the above and also to the Society's secretary, Mrs. Sheila Jupp, who responded promptly and courteously to requests for assistance.

In writing "prefaces" one should probably write neutrally and impersonally. I am unable to do so, for the best of reasons, I believe. I have found members of the Canadian Rose Society warm, informal, and understanding fellow workers. If this quality can reach out across this sprawling country of ours, the Society will have no trouble growing and developing, as it is so keen to do. The young respond to genuine interest. Let it blossom and each of you who reads this will automatically attract the young rosarians we need to make us vital and strong.

BETTY NIELSEN *Editor*



ARCHIE SELWOOD — Patron
The Canadian Rose Society
He kept the flag flying

Archie loved people, his second love was the Rose. We responded to his love with the same warmth as did his beautiful roses. We bloomed in his presence. He blessed us with his kindness, good humour, loyalty and devotion. He was blessed with 93 years of zestful, vibrant life. Now Archie is gone, slipping away quietly on November 15th, 1973 at Vancouver.

Archie was Canada's best-known rosarian. His accomplishments were well known to all, as a grower, exhibitor, judge and editor. He was a founder of The Vancouver Rose Society and editor of its Bulletin from its inception until his passing.

Archie was a keen supporter of The Canadian Rose Society. He had been a member of The Rose Society of Ontario, predecessor of The Canadian Rose Society and a frequent contributor to its publications. Archie lent his efforts and encouragement to the development of a National Rose Society in Canada. His enthusiasm kept the flag of The Canadian Rose Society flying in Vancouver as he encouraged Vancouverites to join and exhibit in The Canadian Rose Society air-borne classes. Now Archie is gone. We won't forget. He kept the flag flying.

Contents

	PAGE
PREFACE— <i>Betty Nielsen</i>	2
DEDICATION	3
PAST PRESIDENTS	6
PATRONS, OFFICERS, DIRECTORS AND COMMITTEES	7
AFFILIATED SOCIETIES	10
A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT— <i>Milton A. Cadsby, Q.C.</i>	12
THE ANNUAL MEETING— <i>Mrs. S. Jupp</i>	13
FINANCIAL STATEMENT	18
JUDGING ROSES IN NEW ZEALAND— <i>A. G. Scott</i>	19
PREPARING MINIATURE ARRANGEMENTS— <i>Mary Baillie</i>	24
CANADIAN HYBRIDIZED ROSES— <i>Dr. Felicitas Svedja</i>	29
A CANADIAN ROSE PERSONALITY: JOHN SCHLOEN— <i>Nina Marshall</i>	35
MEDICARE IN THE ROSE GARDEN— <i>Dr. A. D. Kelly</i>	38
ROSE GROWING AND HYBRIDIZING IN JAPAN— <i>Dr. Tōru Onodera</i>	41
WINTER PROTECTION OF ROSES: A SYMPOSIUM	48
SOIL TEMPERATURES— <i>John Schloen</i>	57
BUGS THAT BUG THE ROSES— <i>Dr. Cynthia Westcott</i>	59
IN PRAISE OF THÉRÈSE BUGNET ROSE— <i>Percy Wright</i>	65
HERBICIDE USE IN ROSE GARDENS— <i>Dr. Peter Rice</i>	67
THE ROSE IN ART FORMS— <i>Betty Nielsen</i>	70
LET'S TALK ABOUT SPRAYING ROSES!— <i>Chas. P. Dawson</i>	78
PRESERVATIVES FOR CUT BLOOMS— <i>Dr. E. V. Parups</i>	84
MEASURING STICKS FOR MINIATURES— <i>C. T. Wilson</i>	88
ROSE BREEDING— <i>H. H. Marshall</i>	93

	PAGE
RECENT U.S. INTRODUCTIONS— <i>Fred Edmunds</i>	97
THE ROSE SOCIETY OF ONTARIO 1934— <i>Milton A. Cadsby, Q.C.</i>	100
METRO TORONTO REGIONAL SHOW, 1973— <i>Charlotte E. Smith</i>	105
DISTRICT REPORTS	
VANCOUVER ISLAND— <i>Percy G. Raven</i>	108
VANCOUVER— <i>C. D. Yeomans</i>	109
LETHBRIDGE— <i>Charles Bauer</i>	111
CALGARY— <i>Arthur H. Walters</i>	112
SASKATCHEWAN— <i>Percy H. Wright</i>	115
MANITOBA— <i>Mrs. W. A. MacDonald</i>	116
BARRIE AND DISTRICT— <i>Mrs. James Caldwell</i>	119
WINDSOR DISTRICT— <i>George Magee and Walter LeMire</i>	120
LONDON— <i>Stanley Jenkins</i>	122
NIAGARA REGION— <i>Mrs. Margaret McCann</i>	123
STONEY CREEK: GRIMSBY— <i>Mrs. A. L. Naismith</i>	126
HAMILTON DISTRICT— <i>George J. Patterson</i>	127
METROPOLITAN TORONTO— <i>Mrs. W. Lyzaniwsky</i>	129
PETERBOROUGH AND DISTRICT— <i>Margaret L. Heideman</i>	130
CORNWALL— <i>John M. Hodgson</i>	131
OTTAWA DISTRICT— <i>Grace Shewfelt</i>	132
GREATER MONTREAL— <i>Theo Mayer</i>	133
NORTHERN NEW BRUNSWICK— <i>L. A. Miller</i>	134
NOVA SCOTIA— <i>Mrs. W. H. Armstrong</i>	135
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND— <i>R. G. Lea, M.D.</i>	136
THE CLEARING HOUSE— <i>Mrs. A. Guadagni and Mrs. K. Flood</i>	138

PAST PRESIDENTS
of
 THE CANADIAN ROSE SOCIETY
and its predecessor
 THE ROSE SOCIETY OF ONTARIO

1913-14-15	Mrs. Allen Baines*
1916-17-18	Mrs. G. Graeme Adam*
1919-20	Mr. Aubrey D. Heward*
1921	Dr. A. H. Rolph*
1922-3-4-5	Miss Helen L. Beardmore*
1926-7	Mr. F. Barry Hayes, Sr.*
1928-9	Mr. P. H. Mitchell*
1930-31	Lieut.-Col. Hugh A. Rose*
1932-3	Mr. A. J. Webster*
1934-5	Mr. P. L. Whytock*
1936-7	Mr. A. J. Webster*
1938-9	Mr. P. L. Whytock*
1940	Mr. D. C. Patton
1941-2	Mr. A. A. Norton*
1943-4-5	Activities Suspended
1946-7	Lieut.-Col. Hugh A. Rose*
1948-9	Mr. A. J. Webster*
1950-51	Mr. F. F. Dufton*
1952-3	Miss Mabel Stoakley*
1954-5	Mrs. P. H. Marshall
1956-7	Mr. F. F. Dufton*
1958-9	Mr. W. J. Keenan*
1960-61	Mrs. J. H. Baillie
1962-3	Mr. Eric Billington
1964-5	Lieut.-Col. F. E. Goulding
1966-7	Mr. M. A. Cadsby, Q.C.
1968	Mr. O. E. Bowles*
1969-70	Lieut.-Col. F. E. Goulding
1971-2	Mr. J. W. Whytock
1973-4	Mr. M. A. Cadsby, Q.C.

* Deceased

The Canadian Rose Society

Patrons:

Dr. J. H Baillie and Mrs. Baillie
Dr. A. P. Chan
Mr. H. C. Cross
Miss M. E. Dove
Miss F. Fyfe-Smith
Mr. S. McGredy
Lady Ritchie
The Honourable Madame Georges P. Vanier, C.C., P.C.

HONORARY OFFICERS

Honorary Directors

Mr. J. E. Bradshaw	Mr. T. Mayer
Mrs. C. F. Farwell	Mrs. A. L. Naismith
Mr. R. S. Gomme	Professor J. C. Taylor
Dr. Leslie Laking	Mrs. C. T. Wilson
Mrs. W. A. MacDonald	Mr. P. Wright

OFFICERS

President

Mr. M. A. Cadsby, Q.C.

Vice-Presidents

Mr. K. Laver	Mr. R. H. Keith
Mrs. W. Lyzaniwsky	Mr. S. McConnell

Board of Directors

Mr. J. Blair	Mr. E. S. Jubien
Mr. T. W. Brennand	Mrs. S. Jupp
Mrs. R. M. Brophy	Mr. R. H. Keith
Mrs. J. H. Budd	Mr. K. Laver
Mr. J. H. Budd	Mrs. W. Lyzaniwsky
Mr. F. N. Comper	Mrs. H. P. Marshall
Mr. L. Cullen	Mr. S. McConnell
Dr. J. E. Cowle	Mrs. O. Nielsen
Lieut.-Col. F. E. Goulding	Mrs. E. S. Scott
Mr. E. D. Goulding	Mr. J. W. Whytock

Treasurer: Mrs. R. M. Brophy, Regmar Farm, R.R. #2, Claremont,
Ontario L0H 1E0

Executive Secretary: Mrs. S. Jupp, 186 St. Leonards Avenue, Toronto,
Ontario M4N 1K7

Rose Cultural Advisory Committee

Mr. S. McConnell, *Chairman*

Auditors

Mr. J. Blair

Mr. R. D. Foster

Exhibition Committee

Mr. R. H. Keith, *Chairman*

Vice-Chairmen

Dr. J. Z. Cowle

Mr. L. Cullen

Mrs. E. S. Scott

Finance and Foundation Committee

Mr. K. Laver, *Chairman*

Mr. A. C. Carswell

Mr. J. W. Whytock

Membership Committee

Mrs. J. H. Budd, *Chairman*

Mr. F. Comper, *Vice-Chairman*

Mrs. W. H. Brown

Mrs. S. Jupp

Mr. J. H. Budd

Mrs. K. Laver

Mrs. J. S. Finch

Mrs. R. F. Smith

all Regional Directors

Programme Committee

Lieut.-Col. F. E. Goulding, *Chairman*

Trophies and Medals Committee

Mr. E. D. Goulding, *Chairman*

Publications Committee

Mr. M. A. Cadsby, Q.C., *Chairman*

Vice-Chairmen: Mrs. W. Lyzaniwsky Mrs. O. Nielsen
Mr. J. H. Budd Mr. R. H. Keith
Mrs. K. Laver

Advertising Committee

Mr. J. H. Budd, *Chairman*

Hospitality Committee

Mrs. E. S. Scott, *Chairman*

Publicity and Public Relations Committee

Mr. J. Blair, *Chairman*
Lieut.-Col. F. E. Goulding Mrs. E. S. Scott
Mrs. J. W. Whytock

Speakers Committee

Mr. T. W. Brennand, *Chairman*

Judges Committee

Mrs. H. P. Marshall, *Chairman*
Mr. R. H. Keith, *Vice-Chairman*
Mrs. J. H. Baillie Lieut.-Col. F. E. Goulding
Mr. Chas. Davis Mr. Thomas Graham

Representatives to the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair

Mr. T. W. Brennand Mr. J. W. Whytock

Regional Directors Committee for 1974

Mrs. W. Lyzaniwsky, *Chairman*
276 Betty Ann Drive, Willowdale, Ontario M2R 1A8

Regional Directors

Region 1

Mr. Percy G. Raven, 1641 Fell Street, Victoria, British Columbia.
Mr. C. D. Yeomans, 6276 Dunbar Street, Vancouver 13, British
Columbia.

Region 2

Mr. Charles Bauer, 1017-28th Street South, Lethbridge, Alberta.
Mr. David G. Lawrence, 2130-30th Avenue South West, Calgary,
Alberta.

Region 3

- Mr. Adolph DeKolver, 235 Pine Street, Thunder Bay, Ontario P7A 5X9.
Mrs. W. A. MacDonald, 174 Baltimore Road, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3L 1H6.

Region 4

- Mrs. Jean Barnett, R.R. #2, Goderich, Ontario.
Mrs. James Caldwell, R.R. #1, Shanty Bay, Ontario 1012LO.
Mr. John Hodgson, 324-5th Street East, Cornwall, Ontario K6H 2M1.
Mr. Stanley Jenkins, 70 Rogers Avenue, London, Ontario N6H 1G7.
Mr. Walter LeMire, 939 Brant Street, Windsor, Ontario.
Mr. George Magee, 775 Roselawn Drive, Windsor, Ontario N9E 1K4.
Mrs. William McCann, 1 Queen Street North, Thorold, Ontario L2V 2P7.
Mrs. A. L. Naismith, 9 Connor Court, Stoney Creek, Ontario L8K 2P7.
Mr. George J. Patterson, 77 Marion Avenue North, Hamilton, Ontario L8S 4E3.

Region 5

- Mrs. Rachel Flood, 95-48th Avenue, Lachine, Quebec.
Mrs. Audrey Guadagni, 7431 Kingsley Road, Apt. 1001, Montreal, Quebec.
Mr. Theo Mayer, 436 Queen's Road, St. Lambert, Quebec.

Region 6

- Mrs. Wilfred Armstrong, 7 Lakeview Avenue, Dartmouth, Nova Scotia.
Mr. Les. Miller, P.O. Box 1194, Dalhousie, New Brunswick.

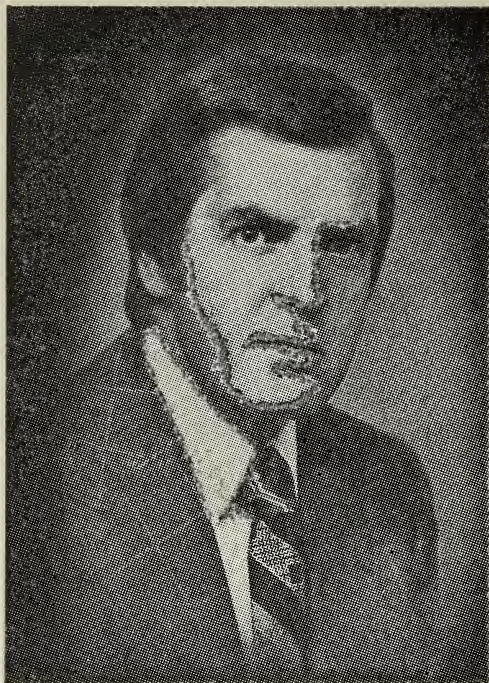
Region 7

- Mr. Edwin Johnstone, R.R. #3, Cornwall, Prince Edward Island.
Dr. R. G. Lea, 1 Green Street, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.

AFFILIATED SOCIETIES

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Admiral Digby Horticultural Society | Edmonton Horticultural Society |
| Ayr Horticultural Society | Garden City Horticultural Society |
| American Rose Society | Georgetown Horticultural Society |
| Aurora Horticultural Society | Golden Bear Rose Society |
| Barrie Horticultural Society | Greenfield Park Horticultural Society |
| Bedford Horticultural Society | Guelph Horticultural Society |
| Belleville Garden Club | Halifax City Horticultural Society |
| Bermuda Rose Society | Hamilton and District Rose Society |
| Bronte Horticultural Society | Hill 'n Dale Garden Club |
| Calgary Horticultural Society | Lakeshore Horticultural Society |
| Calgary Rose Society | Long Island Rose Society |
| Canadian Nursery Trades Association | Metropolitan Rose Society of Detroit |
| Clinton Horticultural Society | Minnesota Rose Society |
| Cloverleaf Garden Club | Montreal West Horticultural Society |
| Detroit Rose Society | |
| Dundas Horticultural Society | |
| Dunnville Horticultural Society | |

Mount Hamilton Horticultural Society	Schenectady Rose Society
Mount Royal Horticultural Society	Sierra Foothills Rose Society
Niagara Frontier Rose Society	Sioux Lookout Horticultural Society
North Toronto Horticultural Society	Southland Rose Society
North York Horticultural Society	Suffolk Rose Society
Oshawa Horticultural Society	Swansea Horticultural Society
Pacific Rose Society	Thornhill & District Horticultural Society
P.E.I. Rose Growers Association	Horticultural Society of Thunder Bay
Peterborough Horticultural Society	Vancouver Rose Society
Pickering Horticultural Society	Victoria Horticultural Society
Point Claire Horticultural Society	Waterloo Horticultural Society
Richmond Hill Horticultural Society	Windsor Rose Society
St. Mary's Horticultural Society	Greater Windsor Horticultural Society
Sault Ste. Marie Horticultural Society	Winnipeg Horticultural Society



A Message from the President

Do you think Canada should have a :

- National Rose Show
- National Rose Annual
- National Rose Magazine
- Membership in the World Federation of Rose Societies
- National Rose Photographic Contest
- Corp of trained experienced Rose Judges
- National Rose Judges' School
- National set of rules for judging specimen roses
- National rose colour classification chart
- National Rose Society

If so, continue to support the Canadian Rose Society and enrol your friends!

The Canadian Rose Society NEEDS:

- YOUR HELP!
- YOUR ENCOURAGEMENT!
- YOUR MEMBERSHIP!

IN 1974

MILTON A. CADSBY, Q.C.

The Annual Meeting

MRS. S. JUPP, *Secretary*

THE ANNUAL Meeting of the Canadian Rose Society was held on Saturday, September 15th, 1973, at Humber College of Applied Arts and Technology, 205 Humber College Boulevard, Rexdale, Ontario. The meeting was opened at 11.30 a.m. by the President, Mr. M. A. Cadsby, Q.C., who took the Chair.

Notice of the Annual Meeting having been sent to all members by the Secretary, in a letter dated July 16th, and there being a quorum of more than twenty-five members present, the President declared the meeting to be regularly constituted in accordance with the Society's constitution and by-laws.

Motion to accept the Minutes of the Annual Meeting held on September 16th, 1972, as published in the 1973 Canadian Rose Annual, was made by Mr. Morris Earl, seconded by Mrs. Betty Budd and carried.

The President then called on the Chairman of the Nominating Committee, Mr. J. W. Whytock, to present the slate of Directors for election, as set out in the letter of July 16th calling the meeting. As there were no further nominations, the following Directors were declared elected for a term of three years:

Mr. J. Blair Mr. T. W. Brennand Mr. F. Comper
Dr. J. E. Cowle Mr. L. Cullen Mr. S. McConnell
Mrs. O. Nielsen

The new Directors were then introduced to the Meeting.

The Treasurer, Mrs. R. M. Brophy, moved the adoption of the Financial Statement for 1972 as published in the Canadian Rose Annual—motion seconded by Mrs. A. Guadagni and carried. She then thanked the Auditors, Mr. R. D. Foster and Mr. J. Blair for their services and moved that they be re-appointed for the year 1974—motion seconded by Mr. S. McConnell and carried.

The President then gave his report to the members as follows:

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

THE PAST year has been one of considerable activity by the Society throughout Canada culminating in the Canadian National Rose Show held in Charlottetown P.E.I. on July 19th. Mr. Edwin Johnstone, President of the P.E.I. Rose Growers' Association and Mrs. Beryl Barrett, exhibition chairman deserve great credit for the leadership displayed in connection with the first National Show held in the Maritimes. Our Past President Mr. J. W. Whytock admirably carried out his liaison duties between the local committee and the national board of directors. The support of both provincial and municipal authorities was much appreciated.

Of course, large and successful rose shows were held in Toronto and Vancouver which have been described in the Rose Bulletin. These annual displays of the best specimens of the Queen of Flowers give an opportunity for keen competition while at the same time creating high public interest in roses both as a garden subject and as a hobby. Bill Brennand, chairman of the Toronto show and his committee deserve special credit for their perseverance in arranging both the June Show at the Inn On The Park in Toronto and the splendid autumn show we have today in conjunction with our Rose Conference at Humber College.

The success of the rose conference held last year at the college encouraged us to participate once more this year. Bob Keith has set up a fine programme. Those of us who are participating in the many fine programmes scheduled for today are indebted to Bob and all of the participants. Our first meeting of the year was our second annual slide show convened by Sylvia Lyzaniwsky, Sheila Jupp, Avis Scott, Mike Goulding and Jack Blair. Members from all over Canada and abroad participated. This is one activity in which all members can participate wherever their residence.

Competition was stiff and the quality superb. The critique of Joan Powell, chief judge was educational to all. The Third Annual Colour Slide Photo contest will be held Tuesday, February 19, 1974. Full details are announced in the September Bulletin. At our Spring meeting an informative discussion on Pesticides was led by Keith Overbaugh and Bob Keith delighted us all with his deft pruning demonstration.

Our publications were well received. E. A. Bissland, editor of the annual delivered the book into our hands at an earlier date than usual. The newly appointed editor Betty Nielsen has been hard at work on the 1974 annual for several months. I predict it will be one of the best ever. Special thanks must go to Mrs. A. Guadagni and Mrs. K. Flood for compiling the clearing house. The Rose Bulletin reached the status of a magazine by reason of the size and I hope, quality of its quarterly issues totalling 116 pages. This publication must be sustained by advertising revenue. Unfortunately, this revenue dropped this year after the resignation of John Schloen as advertising chairman. Fortunately Joe Budd has taken over the job and appears to have it well in hand.

His wife Betty our capable and enthusiastic Membership chairman has toiled to increase our membership, the base upon which all our activities depend. She needs help from every one of you.

The judges' and speakers' committee under the chairmanship of T. W. Brennand handled many requests for both and saw to it that our apprentice judges had the opportunity to practise their newly acquired skills. Nina Marshall overcame ill health to supervise the many judges required for the large show at Toronto in her usual efficient manner.

Keith Laver has stimulated contributions to the Canadian Rose Society Foundation. As you know, all contributions are tax deductible and will be announced in the Rose Bulletin.

The difficult part of singling out any particular person for recognition is that in our society so many have contributed so much that it is impossible to mention them all. Nevertheless, mention must be made of the efforts of our capable convenor Avis Scott, our publicity man Jack Blair. The co-operation of the officers. Past President, J. W. Whytock, Vice Presidents Mrs. R. M. Brophy, who also serves as treasurer, Mr. R. H. Keith, Mr. S. McConnell and Mrs. W. Lyzaniwsky have made my job an easy one. They have been tremendous.

Finally, to that indispensable lady in my life, our secretary Sheila Jupp I say thanks for a job well done—far above the call of duty.

I expect another successful year in 1974. We will all be looking forward to the meeting of the World Federation of Rose Societies in Chicago next September. We hope that a large

Canadian contingent will be present at the first meeting of the Federation to be held in North America.

Finally, I would like to thank the directors for honouring me by electing me to the Presidency of the Society and for their whole-hearted support throughout the year.

MILTON A. CADSBY

The Meeting was then thrown open to questions from the floor and Mrs. Rachel Flood, one of the C.R.S. Regional Directors for Quebec, set the ball rolling with a presentation on behalf of members in Quebec. She said that these members feel isolated from the Canadian Rose Society, which makes it difficult to enrol new members. She requested C.R.S. financial assistance, to the extent of \$100, towards the formation of a Rose Society of Greater Montreal, as an associated group, or Chapter of the Canadian Rose Society and permission to use the C.R.S. membership list to contact possible members for such a society. She also requested that some form of judging school be set up in Montreal so that individuals who have been judging rose shows in the Montreal area could become accredited C.R.S. judges. A suggestion was made from the floor that, perhaps prospective judges from the Maritimes could attend the same judging school in Montreal. Mr. Keith suggested that a letter be written to the Board, by Mrs. Flood, with suggestions on the timing, location, anticipated attendance and proposed format of such a judging school. In a later reply on this subject, Mr. F. E. Goulding, Vice-Chairman of the Judging Committee, stated that the procedures for the establishment of C.R.S. Accredited Judges had always envisioned the holding of Judging Schools in centres throughout the country, under the control of the Regional Director, or other C.R.S. authority, and using the format used for the initiating School held in Toronto in June 1972. Full material for this was available on request to the Judging Committee of the Board of Directors.

Mrs. Audrey Guadagni, also a Regional Director in Quebec, presented a proposal made to her by the Vancouver Rose Society during a recent visit to Vancouver for the formation of "Chapters" of the Canadian Rose Society with a combined membership fee, portion of which would be returned to the "Chapter" for its uses. On the basis of the present \$8 fee, with suggested division of \$5 to the parent organisation and \$3 to the "Chapter", members



'GOLDBONNET' (shrub)
(*'Ann Elizabeth'* × *'Allgold'*) × *'Golden Showers'*
Raised by R. Harkness & Co. Ltd
TRIAL GROUND CERTIFICATE 1971



‘TYPHOON’ (H.T.)
‘Colour Wonder’ × ‘Dr A. J. Verhage’
Raised by W. Kordes & Son, Germany
CERTIFICATE OF MERIT 1972

would, in effect, acquire dual membership, both in the Canadian Rose Society and the "Chapter" Society. Direct membership in the Canadian Rose Society would, of course, still be available to those not belonging to a "Chapter", at the regular \$8 fee. It is the belief of the Vancouver Rose Society that many more individuals would join the C.R.S. under these conditions and that the resulting revenue from increased membership would more than replace the loss resulting from returns to the "Chapter" by the parent organisation.

Mrs. Guadagni stated that she believed that the objectives of the Canadian Rose Society—to encourage and improve rose-growing across Canada—would be furthered by this proposal; also that "Chapters" would be of value through the writing of articles, publicizing of events and increased contributions to such endeavours as The Clearing House.

Following considerable discussion, it was moved by Mr. George Roberts of Oakville that "This Annual General Meeting supports in principle the propositions made by Mrs. Guadagni and Mrs. Flood in relation to forming 'Chapters' of the Canadian Rose Society throughout Canada and directs the Board of Directors to consider and recommend action with all possible speed." The motion was seconded by Mr. J. W. Whytock of Willowdale and carried with one dissenter.

The meeting then adjourned, on motion by Mr. Ian Hedden of Mississauga.

The next item on the agenda was an excellent lunch in the College dining-room, following which the "Rose Conference" continued through the afternoon with sessions on "Old Roses", "Control of Insects and Disease" and "Growing and Showing Exhibition Blooms". The day concluded with the always popular panel of experts answering questions by the audience on a multitude of rose-growing problems.

The Fall Rose Show was again open to both members and non-members of the C.R.S. and, despite the August furnace heat, quality of bloom was very high. The Bartlett Trophy was won by Mrs. J. Humeniuk of Mississauga and the prize of a free C.R.S. membership went to Mr. Chris Wehrfritz of Hamilton for highest aggregate points amongst non-members.

THE CANADIAN ROSE SOCIETY

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1973

Cash in Bank October 31, 1972 \$ 2,502.05

RECEIPTS

Membership Dues	\$7,939.44	
Advertising (Bulletin)	635.00	
Donations	30.00	
Sale of Annuals, Guides, etc.	54.65	
Annual Rose Show	3,002.70	
Miscellaneous	16.00	
D. of C. Bond Interest	52.50	11,730.29
		<hr/>
		14,232.34

DISBURSEMENTS

Printing	\$ 848.93	
Postage and Office Supplies	395.70	
Honorarium	600.00	
Publishing Rose Annual	3,837.75	
Publishing Bulletins	2,235.58	
Members' Services	133.92	
Rent	445.00	
Annual Rose Show	1,223.88	
Meetings	29.02	
Medals, Trophies & Engraving	585.32	
Insurance	48.28	
Government and Law Fees	58.80	
Judging School (1972)	81.02	
Bank Charges & Returned Items	44.30	
Flowers, Hospitality & Misc.	153.06	10,720.56
		<hr/>

Cash in Bank October 31, 1973 3,511.78

Cash in Bank—Donations & Foundation Fund 471.30

Dominion of Canada Bond 1,000.00

R. D. Foster

J. Blair

Auditors

Dated November 12, 1973

Mrs. R. M. Brophy, *Treasurer*

Judging Roses in New Zealand

A. G. SCOTT

Mr. A. G. Scott was chairman of the World Rose Convention Committee which organized and produced the World Rose Convention held in New Zealand in November 1971.

Mr. Scott is a farmer but horticulture is his hobby. He is a past president of the National Rose Society of New Zealand, and has been their chief judge for roses since 1964. Under his leadership a complete system of training and accrediting rose judges was prepared. He is also a National Dahlia Judge and a National Narcissus Judge.

In recognition of his many contributions through the years, last June the Queen conferred on him the honour of "M.B.E."

NEW ZEALAND has endeavoured to modernize judging of roses as hybridizers have introduced, by many cross pollination, cultivars which differ to past types, thus more classes are provided to create a very interesting show schedule, so our rules give simplicity, speed and a uniformity in judging. At our international "Rose-world 71" rose show, with 350 entries an estimated 10,000 blooms were judged, the champions of the show in place, in ninety minutes, using panels of our National and Medal judges, passed by examination, and in association with overseas visiting rosarian judges.

In England, over 100 years ago, a committee drew up a definition for a good rose bloom (note, for the bloom only, stem and foliage were not included), in those days blooms were displayed in boxes. The painted frame was often used to give a contrasting effect, so an experienced exhibitor could capitalize on this by the use of particular varieties using moss or some similar base covering on which to place the blooms, thus enhancing the overall appearance of his entries. This method of exhibiting is still in use in many countries.

This definition has been the basis for judging, and is used by most rose societies of the world, so may I quote this definition which has been the standard for such a long period, even today portions have been included in modern rules for the judging of exhibition: "The highest type of bloom is one that has form, freshness, size, brilliance, refinement and purity of colour, and which at the time of judging, is in the most perfect phase of its possible beauty. 'Form' shall imply an abundance of petals of good substance, symmetrically and gracefully arranged within a circular outline having a well formed centre. 'Freshness', shall include freedom from blemish or damage. 'Brilliance' shall demand a sheen over the whole bloom. 'Size', shall imply that the bloom is a full sized representative specimen of its variety."

There are two parts of these descriptive lines which can be controversial and clear interpretations are left undefined so a judge can place his own personal ideas to these. I refer to the words, "in the most perfect phase of its possible beauty", and, "a full sized representative specimen of the variety". In 1927 with the introduction of 'Orange Triumph', a new type of rose appeared, being an improvement on the Polyantha, as were many of the new introductions which followed. In later years cultivars have been produced which can be grown not only to conform to this early description of a show bloom, but also to have a head of blooms in cluster formation. The types of roses which we refer to as, "Old World Roses" still remain, but there has been developed an entirely new concept in bloom conformation, flowering habits and types.

Show schedules, both for past and present, have classes which call for a named variety, so only blooms of that cultivar are exhibited, this requires a judge to be conversant with all the varieties asked for. Today, with air travel, these classes can be difficult for any judge, as varieties grown in one area, especially on some of our ironsands, and exhibited hundreds of miles away, can have such depth of colour, quite different to the variety grown in the judge's home garden, and could be very similar to some other variety of similar shade.

In the early years of this century at rose shows, practically every rose in commerce suitable for exhibiting was known to all judges, but with the veritable flooding of the market with new releases since the 1950's it has become impossible for any judge

to be conversant with all roses. Even nurserymen admit today that there are many varieties grown, imported by another agent, and marketed only in a small area for the first years, that they have never seen. This makes that portion of the early definition for judging very difficult, that is, "a full sized representative specimen of the variety". It is seldom that two judges would agree as to when a bloom is "the most perfect phase of its possible beauty", at exactly the same stage of development. Some looked for a very fresh bloom that had the outer circle of petals unfurled, and a very tight centre. This, they argue, is at the most perfect phase, thereby overruling the stated requirement for an abundance of petals, whereas other judges were just as adamant that there must be several rows of petals symmetrically and gracefully arranged within a circular outline, and must have that added requirement of a well formed centre to be in its most perfect phase of its possible beauty. A personal preference only.

In bygone years if an exhibitor could learn the name of the judge for a show, the required development of the blooms to be exhibited became evident. On one occasion the appointed judge became ill, so he sent someone to deputize. This judge differed from the appointed judge who required rows of petals, whereas the replacement had a preference for the fresh tight blooms, and judged accordingly: this pointed out the need for specific wording, training judges to abide by the rules, and the deletion from the rules of sentences which would allow for personal interpretations.

With the development of bloom formation which did not conform to these early definitions for exhibition blooms, many bright and colourful cultivars were seldom placed in competition. It then became evident that some provision should be made to provide classes in rose shows where these could be exhibited. The National Rose Society of New Zealand set up a committee in 1957 to consider this matter, and then called a special meeting for delegates from District Rose Societies to discuss that "A special class be created for these newer and fewer petalled varieties, to be called Decorative Blooms". The older generation of growers considered that only the large open blooms were really decorative, and others that all blooms were decorative. The younger growers including floral artists were adamant that the newer type were ideal for decorative work, so no result eventuated.

Our Waiakato District Rose Society experimented with a class for a decorative bloom, describing it as a bloom too light in petal-lage for exhibition classes, but suitable for floral arrangements. In a few years' time this became the most popular class in the show. We also divided the stems of Floribunda into two classes, calling one a decorative stem of Floribunda with three or less florets open, buds being an added advantage, then a stem with four or more florets open. These classes also became popular, especially as many of the floribundas have their first crop of bloom in small heads. These were later adopted by the New Zealand Rose Society.

In 1957 the judging rules were revised, the pointing stated a perfect bloom could receive 10 points. To be worthy of a first prize at least 6 points must be awarded, and a champion had to score 7 or more. Sections were provided for exhibition blooms, open exhibition type blooms, single roses of five petals, and sprays of roses including polyantha and floribundas.

In 1959 the rules were again revised, because of the increasing number of Hybrid-Tea-type floribundas on the market. Controversial sections were excluded and the pointing system endorsed at 100 in place of 10 for that perfect bloom.

As hybridizers had made such rapid advances in the breeding of roses, a special judging sub-committee was set up in 1967. It was no longer to define many of the newer roses, some had hybrid tea form yet also had floribunda conformation. The rewording of the rules was necessary so as not to have roses of beauty excluded from the show bench.

In an attempt to obtain uniformity in the judging of roses throughout the land, provision was made for the holding of judging examinations, preceeded by lectures on the rules and their interpretations. This has now proved its worth, for over 300 members have taken the examinations and are graded into Associates at the first pass, then on to District Judge with two years of judging experience, then pass up to Medal Judge with 70% of marks, and finally a pass to top grading of National Judge.

Today a decorative bloom has a clear definition for decorative form. This being: The bloom shall be "from one-quarter to one-half open, having well formed petals of good substance gracefully arranged to produce a refined shape of more slender proportions than in the fuller exhibition type blooms. This has been awarded

by exhibition and judges alike; and is accepted as a very valuable addition.

Besides a bloom class, provision is made for decorative stems with three or less open flowers, and stems of roses, buds are an added advantage to both classes.

(Note) Since the article was written for Australia on judging in New Zealand, we have had a further revision, and the word *Floribunda* has been dropped altogether. In other words we now use the words "decorative stems of roses" and "stems of roses", so when reading page 142 in the Australian Rose Annual the word *Floribunda* is deleted.

Our National Rose Show Schedule is also revised, and when it is finally tried changes would still be made, such as having a class for Decorative stems of roses, open blooms to show stamens, and a class for not showing any stamens. This year's show will be a testing. We wish to encourage the exhibitor and not stick to old stereotyped classes and schedules.

TO A ROSE

*On Completion of Proofreading
100,000 Serious Words About
Roses*

*A lovely young Rose in a dingle
Always thought that she was a single;
Along came a breeder
To fancifully feed her
And persuade her she really should mingle.*

*Now our Rose has come out of the rubble
With the hue and élan of a bubble,
Delighting all laymen
And pistil and stamen
By the fact she emerged as a double.*

—Betty Nielsen

Preparing Miniature Arrangements

MARY BAILLIE

MINIATURE ARRANGEMENTS are a delightful phase of the many sided art of arranging flowers. They produce in miniature the effect of artistic exhibits of larger size.

The fundamental principles of design apply to them as they do to larger designs with scale and proportion the most important part of the art principles. Flowers, Foliage, Containers, Base and accessory, if used, must be very small in size, and the plant material must by nature be in scale.

The dimensions of miniature arrangements in Canadian Shows have been arbitrarily set as, not to exceed 5 inches in any direction including container, base and accessory (unless otherwise stated in the schedule).

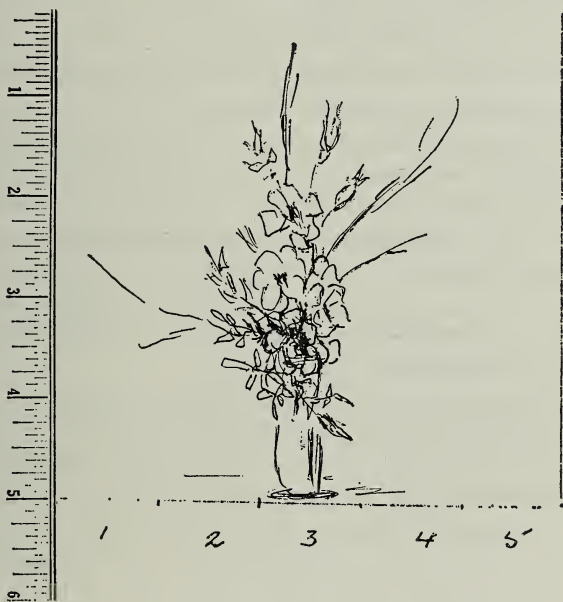
The arrangement may develop from an idea, an interesting container, or the schedule, but, you must always keep in mind the space in which the arrangement has to be placed and the scale, which involves the size of the flowers to each other, and the size of the flowers in relation to the container.

Point scoring for miniatures in many shows :

Scale and Proportion (and space)	40 points
Design (the other elements and principles ie. balance, rhythm, contrast, dominance, line, form, texture and colour)	30 points
Distinction or marked superiority	20 points
Condition	10 points
	<hr/> 100 points

Success depends on the careful selection of small items and while it is almost impossible to state a definite size, a rule of thumb to be used is, that the largest bloom should not exceed

more than $\frac{1}{3}$ the size of the container or that no flowers or leaves in a 5" design should exceed approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch. The container used should be at least $1\frac{1}{2}$ times less than the materials used. Of course these so called rules vary with the fineness or with the visual weight of both the container and the material used. The container may be a bit larger than this two to one ratio if the design cascades over the rim. This is often an effective way of reducing the visual weight of a container. A common fault is overstuffing so that small flowers become just blobs.



This brings us to a very important part of the design-mechanics. Good mechanics are very essential to help the balance, to avoid bottom heavy arrangements and give more freedom to the exhibitors in their choice of design. Most oasis, while very useful in larger designs, does not hold enough water for miniatures and roses do not take kindly to it. Aqua foam or some of the newer water retaining materials are better, but more successful results are obtained with just water. Most schedules permit the use of additional material for line, texture etc. and it is most important to have this firmly anchored. Very small pinholders can be

cut in half or quartered. Carpet tacks can be stuck through a small piece of wire mesh and fastened to a container with a blob of floral clay or stickem. A small piece of wire coiled round a stem to make a spring secured with clay is very good, a hollow stem from another plant is a good mechanic, but be *sure* your plant material gets water.

Containers that are suitable quickly become another hobby. Small flat dishes, tiny ornaments, bottle tops, lipstick holders, doll's dishes, pill boxes, shells, are suitable. Containers made from parawax or old candles, melted and shaped, a child's coloured crayon melted with wax will give colour for a special theme, these containers have an alabaster look. Buttons, small pieces of wood etc. make good bases. Remember, the base is part of the design, so make arrangement with the base in place.

To condition miniature roses, cut the blooms when they are just starting to show colour. Soak all flowers up to their heads, and all of the foliage in warm water, in a cool place for several hours, then make the arrangement. Put the completed piece in water deep enough to come over the rim of the container, spray the flowers gently with a fine spray and keep in a cool spot until show time. The flowers open very quickly under strong lights so do take extra plant material.

Tools; tweezers, small manicure scissors; cuticle or popsicle sticks to firm clay; fine spray; eye dropper for watering; floral clay or stickem; kleenex. Make a carrier to transport your things to a show. A shoe box with extra plastic container will take your finished miniature—fastened down with clay! Extra plant material in another, and your tools and bases, accessories etc. A small basket or a muffin pan is also good for this.

Charming arrangements are made from the modern miniature roses we have today, supposedly started from a little pink rose found growing in pot in a small Swiss village by Dr. Roulet in 1917. He gave it to his friend Correvon to propagate. Introduced later as Rouletti it has been the breeding stock for most of the present day miniatures. True miniature rose bushes are 6" to 12" high. Nowadays many are much larger and more like polyantha. Most have larger blooms, 1" and over in diameter. These should be used for small arrangements, not miniatures.

To name a few bushes that have blooms in good scale for miniatures:

Perl d'Alcanada	Red, compact plant and blooms from May until October. Red blues a little under artificial light. 6" bush.
Pixie Rose	Lovely deep pink. Good in all stages. 5" tall.
Pixie Gold	Yellow. Good in bud and semi-open stages only. Open bloom is too large.
Jennie Williams	Orange blend.
Cinderella	Shell pink shading to white at edges, free flowering, bush approx. 10" high.
Bravo	New in 1972. Sounds very promising, brighter than Red Imp.

Small arrangements differ from miniature in that they are not greater than 8" at their greatest dimension including container base and accessory unless otherwise stated in the schedule. Scale is very important to them and estimating the size of plant material is the same as for miniatures. An even greater number of miniature rose blooms are suitable for these arrangements.

Starina	Most perfect—like Tropicana—excellent foliage.
Mary Marshall	Peach pink, lovely form.
New Penny	Pink blend and H.T. form.
Baby Masquerade	Most floriferous, dwarf replica of the now famous floribunda 'Masquerade'.
Beauty Secret	Good vivid pure red, lovely loose form.
Kathy	Fluorescent red, lovely as a table arrangement, does not change colour or blue.
White Angel	Delightful form and fruity fragrance.
Dwarf King	Very dark red, big bush 12" high, of course some of the smaller flowers can be used in true miniatures.
Rosemarin	Delightful in every stage, interesting shading when half open, and a dark red eye when fully open.
Little Fireball	Golden stamens when fully open, should be arranged when at that stage.
Baby Darling	Orange blend.
Mary Adair	Excellent form in half open bud.
Gold Coin	Opens fast like most yellows but nice bush.

Candy Pink	Good for beginners, excellent growing habits, good bud and half open form.
Baby Gold	Best yellow to hold its colour and form.
Humoresque	Charming but tricky for beginners to grow, requires careful cultivation particularly in hot weather.

All these roses are available today and I am sure it will give you hours of delight to grow and arrange the small blooms.

ROSES

*An armful of roses we bring you, in this
summer of the year
Fragrant roses of crimson elegance, and
lively pink.
Roses for emperors and countrymen, have
endured in great gardens and small
since gardens began.
Could be that man is just a bit more civilized,
because of the rose.*

—Carlton B. Lees

(reprinted by permission from the Quarterly
Bulletin of New York State District)

Canadian Hybridized Roses

DR. FELICITAS SVEJDA

Canada Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Canada

ROSES HAVE been cultivated in Canada as long as 280 years but hybridization of roses is more recent. It began about 80 years ago.

The one time European cultivars were brought to this country by the early settlers from France who took the trouble to tend potted rose plants during the long and cumbersome passage across the Atlantic. More roses arrived during the influx of the United Empire Loyalists. Presumably, these were also of European origin. Some of the old roses survived and one may still find scions of these rose bushes in the vicinity of old homesteads.

The hardiness of the old European cultivars is no longer present in the later developed classes of the Hybrid Tea and Floribunda. Modern garden roses survive the winters without protection only in the milder regions of British Columbia and in the most southern part of the Ontario Peninsula. The need for hardier roses which could survive the winters in the prairie region without protection induced the interest in hybridization. To stimulate this interest and aid the development the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa sponsored rose breeding programmes at the Experimental Farms of Morden and Ottawa. But a great deal of impetus for the breeding of new types of hardy roses came from the private sector. Many rosarians are well acquainted with the pioneer work of the late Dr. Frank Skinner, of Percy Wright, Georges Bugnet and Robert Simonet. Canadian hybridized roses include also cultivars of the Hybrid Tea and Floribunda classes but the cultivars which are well adapted to the climatically less favourable regions of this country may be the foundation for roses of the future.

For the two-year period, from 1969 to 1971, the International Registration Authority of Roses lists 302 new cultivars. Of these, 88% are Hybrid Tea and Floribunda. During the 74 year period,

from 1898 to 1972, 150 cultivars of Canadian origin were registered and of these, only 28% are Hybrid Tea and Floribunda. This shows clearly the difference in trend between rose breeders in Canada and rose breeders of other countries.

Only some of the 150 roses originated in Canada are still commercially available but one of the early hybrids, Agnes, developed by the late Dr. W. Saunders at the Experimental Farm at Ottawa is still listed in some nursery catalogues. The first Canadian hybridized rose was the Tea rose White Bougère, introduced in 1898 by the nursery of John H. Dunlop and Son Ltd., then at Toronto. This nursery developed and introduced six other roses, all of the hybrid tea type. The last rose of this nursery, a climbing sport of Frank W. Dunlop was introduced in 1933. Mr. Dunlop died in 1930 and we have no records of this nursery after 1940. Another rose nursery, no longer in business, is the well known firm H. M. Eddie and Sons Ltd. of Vancouver. This firm developed many new roses and introduced the cultivars Miss Canada and Blakeney's Red, originated by the late Fred Blakeney, also of Vancouver. Eddie's own originations include 12 hybrid tea, 5 floribunda and 2 hybrids of *R. moyesii*. Two cultivars, Gordon Eddie and Poly Prim received the Gold Medal from the Royal National Rose Society of England in 1950 and in 1954. The well known florist variety Regal Gold was developed at the nursery Dale Estate Ltd. which is now Calvert Dale Estates Ltd. of Brampton. Besides Regal Gold, this nursery developed 3 other cultivars of the hybrid tea type. Ellesmere Nursery, now Dynarose Ltd. of Brooklin introduced four hybrid tea cultivars developed by Mr. A. Golik and one hybrid tea and one floribunda developed by Mr. J. Schloen. The cultivar September Wedding of J. Schloen was obtained from an X-ray sport of Montezuma. This, and the newest Canadian rose, Flamingo Queen, are the two Canadian roses obtained from X-irradiation. Flamingo Queen is an X-ray sport of Queen Elizabeth and was developed by Dr. A. Chan, Canada Department of Agriculture. T. Pasquill, A. Selwood and J. Simpson developed one cultivar each. These were named Muriel Pasquill, Joyce Robinson and Violet Simpson. With these, the list of Canadian hybridized hybrid tea, floribunda and grandiflora type roses, introduced till now, is complete.

Mr. H. Marshall, presently employed at the Research Station, Morden, classified his cultivars Adelaide Hoodless, Cuthbert

Grant and Assiniboine as *floribunda* but since they were obtained from crosses with hardy species, I like to list them among the hardy Canadian roses. I have grown Cuthbert Grant at Ottawa since 1970 and it survived the winters without protection but the wood was killed to the snowline each season.

To obtain hardy roses for the Canadian prairies, a surprisingly large number of native and well adapted foreign species have been crossed with each other and with garden cultivars. Also, native species have been explored for naturally occurring varieties and some varieties of horticultural interest have been named. Robert Erskine of Rocky Mountain House, Alberta, named 2 varieties of *R. acicularis* found in Alberta: Aurora and Carlos Beauty. Aurora is distinguished by an attractive shrub and red and purple fall colour. Carlos Beauty is a variety with semi-double flowers. The Ross Rambler is another natural variety, found by Norman Ross, who was then superintendent of the Dominion Forestry Nursery Station at Indian Head, Sask. This variety blooms throughout the summer and reaches a height of 9 feet. It was introduced by Percy Wright who described it as similar to Semi. Semi is a seedling and was obtained from seeds collected by N. E. Hansen from *R. laxa* Retzius in the steppes of Semipalatinsk, Siberia. Woodrow is a natural variety of *R. suffulta*, collected near Woodrow, Sask. by Miss A. Hunt in 1925. It is a variety with double flowers (60 petals) and repeating bloom in fall.

The native species *R. acicularis*, *R. blanda*, *R. macounii*, *R. nitida*, *R. setigera* and *R. suffulta* and the hardy foreign species *R. laxa*, *R. rubrifolia*, *R. rugosa* and *R. spinosissima* were used for hybridization. Some cultivars resulted from the combination of several species hybrids.

Betty Bland is the best known *blanda* hybrid, originated by Skinner from a cross with a Hybrid Perpetual. Other *blanda* hybrids are Pink Garland, also developed by Skinner, then Carlea, Eureka, Helen Bland, Little Betty and Victory Year, developed by Percy Wright and Conestoga, developed by the late Isabella Preston. The hybrids of *R. macounii*: Albertan, Daybreak and Lealand Jewel were developed by Erskine and Alice, by Wright. *R. nitida* was used by Erskine, Wright and Harp. The cultivar Metis, developed by Harp from a cross of *R. Nitida* × Thérèse Bugnet is distinguished by its red fall colour. From the 150

Canadian cultivars only 4 are climbing roses. One of these is Langford, a hybrid of *R. setigera*, developed by Preston from a cross with the polyantha Annchen Müller. Langford needs winter-protection but it has been grown at Ottawa since 1930. It flowers once but produces an abundance of deep rose pink flowers. *R. laxa* was used successfully by Skinner who named 7 hybrids from crosses with it. These are: Albion, Eliza, Leda, Whytewald, Haidee, Suzanne and Isabella Skinner. I have grown Haidee at Ottawa since 1962. It survived the winters without injury or with occasional tip killing, is resistant to mildew and to blackspot and is adorned for 3 to 6 weeks in June with lovely double pink flowers. Haidee is a hybrid of *R. laxa* × *R. spinosissima* and it might also be classified as a *spinosissima* hybrid since the characters of *spinosissima* are dominant. *R. spinosissima* was used by Preston, Skinner and Wright for crossbreeding with other roses. Several cultivars derived from open pollination. Among these are Preston's cultivars Orinda, Poliarchus, Sylvander and U. P. Hedrick, the cultivar Seager Wheeler, obtained by S. Wheeler and the Kakwa Rose, obtained by J. Wallace. Orinda, Poliarchus and Sylvander derived from open pollination of the *spinosissima* cultivar Harison's Yellow. The other derived from open pollination of *R. spinosissima altaica* and *R. spinosissima hispida*, respectively. Atalaris, Beauty of Dropmore, Butterball, Isa Murdock and Larry Burnett are the cultivars obtained by Skinner from crosses of *spinosissima* and *spinosissima altaica* with other roses. Atalaris is a *R. spinosissima altaica* × *R. acicularis* hybrid and Larry Burnett is a hybrid of *R. acicularis* × *R. spinosissima*. These are, to my knowledge, the only hybrids between these species.

Percy Wright considers the best of his roses Hazeldean. This rose derived from *R. spinosissima altaica* × Persian Yellow. Hazeldean is very hardy and produces an abundance of hips. It blooms earlier than Persian Yellow and has larger flowers. The other *spinosissima* hybrids developed by Wright are Golden Altai, Yellow Altai and Harison's Hardy.

R. rubrosa is a hybrid of *R. rubifolia* × *R. rugosa*, developed by Preston at the Experimental Farm, Ottawa. From this parentage Preston developed the cultivars Carmenetta, Micmac, Algonquin and Mohawk. Mohawk is distinguished by a low growing compact shrub with attractive grey-green foliage. It would make a

suitable hedge plant. It is very hardy and disease resistant. *R. rubrifolia* was also used by Wright who obtained from *Hansa* × *rubifolia*, the cultivar *Hansette* and from *rubrifolia* × *Gruss an Teplitz*, the cultivar *Melanie*.

The hybrids derived from the discussed species are generally very hardy but they are not remontant. When I began my breeding programme with roses in 1961 it appeared doubtful whether hardiness could be combined with the everblooming habit, i.e. remontance, because one condition for hardiness is the maturation of the wood and the termination of growth while the everblooming habit depends on a continuation of growth. Still, the mechanisms of hardiness and of remontance are not understood but we know now that it is possible to combine these two characters in one individual because we have several cultivars which do. Among these are the natural variants: *Ross Rambler* and *Woodrow*. Most of the other hardy and everblooming cultivars are hybrids of *R. rugosa*. This species is native to Japan, but it is very well adapted to the climatic conditions of the North American continent where it is frequently found as an escape. It flowers repeatedly. The everblooming and hardy *rugosa* cultivars are: *Thérèse Bugnet*, developed by Bugnet, *George Will*, *Will Alderman* and *Wasagaming*, developed by Skinner and *Martin Frobisher* developed by myself. Not all hybrids of *rugosa* are everblooming. Some *rugosa* hybrids flower repeatedly, such as: *Moose Range*, developed by Percy Wright, *Erie Treasure*, developed by C. Wedrick and *Lac La Nonne*, *Marie Bugnet* and *Martha Bugnet*, developed by Bugnet. Other *rugosa* hybrids flower once such as: *Agnes*, and *Grace*, developed by Saunders, *Dorothy Fowler* and *Mrs. John McNabb*, developed by Skinner, *Cree*, developed by Preston, *Beauty's Blush*, developed by Patterson, the *Mrs. MacDonald's Rose*, developed by Dr. Reid and *Simonet's Double Pink Rugosa*, developed by Simonet.

Mr. Simonet obtained a hardy and everblooming rose from a cross of *Aylsham* × *George Will* but this seedling was not named. *Red Dawn*, also developed by Simonet from a hybrid of *New Dawn*, combines a high level of hardiness with recurrent bloom.

The everblooming habit of the *Ross Rambler* was successfully recovered in the complex hybrids *Prairie Dawn* and *Nascapée*. *Prairie Dawn* was developed by Harp at the Research Station, Morden, and *Nascapée* was developed by Preston at the

Experimental Farm, Ottawa. Both cultivars are also very hardy.

Prairie Youth, developed by Godfrey and Prairie Maid, developed by Harp, both at the Morden Station, are very hardy and flower repeatedly. They are complex hybrids of Türkes Rugosa Sämling and *R. spinosissima altaica*. Prairie Youth was introduced in 1948 and Prairie Maid in 1959.

The difference between recurrent bloom and continuous bloom is not always distinct because the character is expressed quantitatively. Continuous bloom is a close succession of flowering peaks and repeated bloom is either one peak of bloom followed later by the sporadic appearance of flowers or two peaks interrupted by a period without flowers. Growing conditions influence flower production. Certain cultivars are more influenced by variations of the environment than others.

The introduction of 150 cultivars during 80 years of breeding might appear a very small output but when one considers the few rose breeders and the very restricting circumstances under which they had to work, one could hardly expect more. Dramatic changes in plants are obtained only through interspecific hybridization but this is a much more elaborate process than the hybridization within one species. Most commonly, the offspring from interspecific crosses is sterile. Even if fertile hybrids are obtained it requires several generations of methodical breeding to eliminate undesirable characters. It took about 200 years of tireless efforts of many rose breeders across the world to achieve the beauty and flower quality of modern cultivars.

Hardy roses for the Canadian prairies do not have the flower quality of modern cultivars but they have or they could have other valuable characters, not found in modern garden roses. Aside from their hardiness they should be everblooming, resistant to blackspot and mildew, floriferous and they should have beautiful shrubs. They might have the additional attraction of hips or of an attractively coloured foliage in fall. Thus, a new type of rose is in the offing.

A Canadian Rose Personality:

Mr. John Schloen

IN 1927 a very young man living in Germany looked westward to Canada and resolved to make his future there. Without contacts or communications of the kind we have today, this young man made his way west to British Columbia, and for a number of years he worked as a labourer in the forestry camps and later in the mines. At that time not too much was known of the scourge of all miners, namely, Silicosis, and when the young man became a victim, it was necessary for him to try his luck in another field.

Now John had a dream . . . he had loved and admired the beautiful roses growing in his native Germany and had vowed to himself that one day he would grow roses for his own pleasure. Meanwhile, he chanced to meet Miss Helen Lee of Toronto who was vacationing with her parents in British Columbia. The attraction was mutual and John journeyed east to Ontario where he married Miss Lee.

We all know what the '30s were like in terms of jobs and salaries and full credit must be given to John and his wife who supported him completely. They lived in a white house with a small acreage on Ellesmere Rd., in Scarborough, and here, in addition to his daily work, he began to grow roses. In 1946 your writer bought some of these roses and made what has proved to be a long and happy friendship with the Schloen family.

In 1947, when the future looked fairly bright, John transferred his growing rose stock to Brooklin, Ontario, and carried with him the name "Ellesmere Nurseries", which has remained with him all these years until his recent SEMI-retirement. A John Schloen does not easily relinquish the dream of his life! To return to his move to Brooklin . . . not satisfied with his knowledge of growing, John returned to Germany to enter the Institution of Research and Landscape Gardening, at the University of Berlin at Berlin-Dahlem.

Back in Canada John was to find that there had been an upsurge in interest both in rose growing and hybridizing. With his newly acquired knowledge and his ability to work hard he not only established a growing and prosperous business but brought into being a number of good roses. Among these are his well-known Northern Dancer, a yellow hybrid T flushed with red; Bessie Lee, a prolific pink polyantha; City of Kingston, an orange-red floribunda; and City of Barrie, a salmon-pink floribunda.

And then, an extraordinary find . . . a beautiful sport or mutation from Coloranja (the j pronounced y). His original plants had been brought here in budwood form from Australia. Coloranja had been hybridized by Louis Lens at Wavre, Notre Dame, in Belgium in 1963 and so had travelled half way round the world to Ellesmere Nurseries in Brooklin, Ontario. To find this exquisite rose must have indeed been a real thrill in John's world of roses. The work of making it available for commerce started then, but John had another plan for this rose. Naming it 'Indianapolis', he presented it to that city to honour their Sesquicentennial celebration in 1971, and to express the hope that all nations might live in peace and friendship. The rose was formally presented to the city of Indianapolis at the NATO Conference on Cities being held there, and was again dedicated at the Hills-Dale Exhibition Rose Gardens during the Indiana Rose Festival on June 6th, 1971.

In conjunction with the work of other hybridizers John Schloen has introduced a number of fine roses. His H.T. Pink Jacqueline, Robert Cotton, a very good white H.T. edged with pink; Gundy, a deep rose floribunda; Northern Light, a pure white climber; and Nina Marshall, a cerise H.T. with lovely fragrance, from Queen O' the Lakes and Serenade. The latter was developed by Adam Golick of Markham, and introduced through Ellesmere Nurseries.

Some excellent hybrid lilacs have been hybridized at the Ellesmere Nurseries, among them a beautiful single dark red, named Helen Schloen, and the excellent Fred Patterson, a deep wine red.

As a member of the Board of Directors of the Canadian Rose Society John has rendered yeoman service and especially at the time of our National Rose Show in June and our Autumn Show in September. He has placed exhibits at the C.N.E. for many years,

and also at Eaton's downtown store. Perhaps his most artistic project has been the setting up of a Rose Garden . . . for 11 years . . . at the Spring Garden Show staged by the Garden Club of Toronto at the O'Keefe Centre and the Royal Ontario Museum. This show, which is held in late February and early March, creates many difficult problems in forcing garden roses into bloom. The results are gratifying to the members of the club.

Two years ago John turned his nursery over to one of his sons and expected to take it a bit easy, but a natural bent for hard work and a compulsion to really never stop made him accept a position as Rose Consultant for the Concord Floral Company of Concord, Ontario. Many gorgeous roses from Concord have made distinguished displays at our Rose Show over the years, and it is pleasant to think of John being associated with them. He has another finger in a rose pie which may interest you . . . he introduced a lovely dark red, double floribunda which is named I.O.D.E. and is quietly growing them in Brooklin for that famous Women's organization which hopes to promote the sale of these roses for it's most excellent programme of Education and Services here and abroad.

For all he has done in growing and supplying roses for Canadian and American gardens, for his wonderful support to every organization with which he has been associated, we have every reason to vote him our heartfelt thanks and to wish him Good Health and Success in his future ventures. John Schloen we salute you!

Nina Marshall

Medicare in the Rose Garden

DR. A. D. KELLY

MEDICARE IS A fact of life in this country but we have not yet acquired legislation establishing Rosicare. Governments and their financial advisors appear to be determined to control medical practice and formulae are being issued on such matters as acceptable number of services and procedures. Don't be so sure that it could not happen to us rosarians. Consider the literature put out by the Departments of Agriculture as well as the sweeping powers afforded those new Ministries of the Environment. And what about foreign investment in Canadian industry? I'll not be astonished if the products of Meilland, McGredy, Kordes and Harkness are excluded or at least required to have a 51 per cent Canadian content. Robert Herrick warned us 300 years ago when he wrote:

"Gather ye rosebuds while ye may
Old Time is still a-flying."

Come to think of it, there is a distinct relationship between the nurture of a rose garden and the conduct of a practice in medicine. Even the terminology is similar—we tend our plants and attend our patients. Each activity deals with temperamental creatures and each has its satisfactions, its rewards, its casualties and its tragedies. *Per contra*, emotional disabilities are all too common among humans and, though roses excite the most pleasurable emotional response, psychosomatic illness is unknown.

To establish my credentials let me say I am a general practitioner in both fields. I would no more attempt to graft on the briar roots, propagate by budding, or manipulate the understock than I would undertake to transplant a human kidney. No, I know my limitations and I confine my practice to the care and feeding of the beauties as delivered by the specialists in horticulture. I grew up before the age of medical miracles and wonder drugs when, for our lack of science, we had to depend on symptomatic treatment and

the art of medicine. The aim and purpose of practice was, and is, to cure sometimes, to relieve often, to comfort always. We used to refer to the *Vis Medicatrix Naturae*, the healing power of nature, and I firmly believe that it is still the most important element in the rearing of roses and rosarians. At the same time we must acknowledge that nature often presents a hostile face. If you find this difficult to accept let me cite my experience of the winter 1972-73 when I suffered a loss of 25 per cent of my rose population.

In the old controversy on the relative importance of heredity vs. environment it is clear that roses have all the advantages. Their genes are manipulated, their breeding controlled, their desirable characteristics developed and their weaklings rejected. Genetics and eugenics are fundamental to horticulture and in the garden we do not encounter the constitutionally inadequate, the retarded and the carriers of hereditary taints. I do hope that nobody will interpret this observation as a plea for test-tube babies or for euthanasia.

I wish that immunity to black spot could be developed as effectively as preventive inoculations for diphtheria or polio, but in my *al fresco* practice I am obliged to rely on chemical applications which are neither specific nor predictably effective. It reminds me of the pre-antibiotic era when we hopefully applied a mustard plaster to the chest of the patient with pneumonia. One could continue to draw parallels to human ailments, such as my unknown white variety which develops numerous buds to the size of golf balls and then stops. The analogy to repeated spontaneous abortion is very tempting. Cancer? I doubt it, but whatever happened to that well-established Mr. Lincoln standard? Seven perfect blooms at mid-June but by Dominion Day it was moribund. A big transfusion of 15-30-15 did not help and now I am faced with a funeral eulogy appropriate to a victim of malignancy.

I am understandably reluctant to mention another disability, Iatrogenic illness, which is defined as a distemper caused by the ministrations of doctors. It appears to be due in most instances to the over-enthusiastic use of drugs to which the patient has become sensitized. I confess that I am guilty of inflicting harm on my captive patients in the backyard, mainly by uncovering them before the crucial date of April 19, but occasionally by aggressive surgery leading to the amputation of normal limbs. Fortunately my

charges have never sued me for malpractice, mainly because of our mutual reliance on the *Vis Medicatrix Naturae*.

However, all this clinical talk is depressing and it does scant justice to the uplift we get from our healthy patients in their normal development. I can only compare the pleasure and satisfaction of conducting a well baby clinic with the delight of tending my roses in their annual renewal. That Peer Gynt proved to be unexpectedly beautiful and prolific this year, Fashion gave me her customary lift and even the stranger, Test Rose 809, looks promising. My Royal Highness was haughty and regal and the Queen Elizabeth continues to live up to her distinguished name. If this makes me a monarchist, I'll not deny it, but my affection for Peace and all her descendants does not necessarily classify me as a pacifist.

Medicare or not, I endeavour to maintain the best of doctor-patient relationships and I commend this to you when we are functioning under government auspices when Rosicare is instituted.

"No one can claim to have achieved the ultimate in the enjoyment of his roses until he has experienced the satisfaction of exhibiting near perfect blooms of his own growing, after weeks of anxiety and uncertainty as to whether the blooms will be persuaded to reach their peak on show date."
By the late Archie Selwood in the 1954 Annual of the Rose Society of Ontario.

Rose Growing and Hybridizing in Japan

DR. TÔRU ONODERA, *Japan Rose Society*

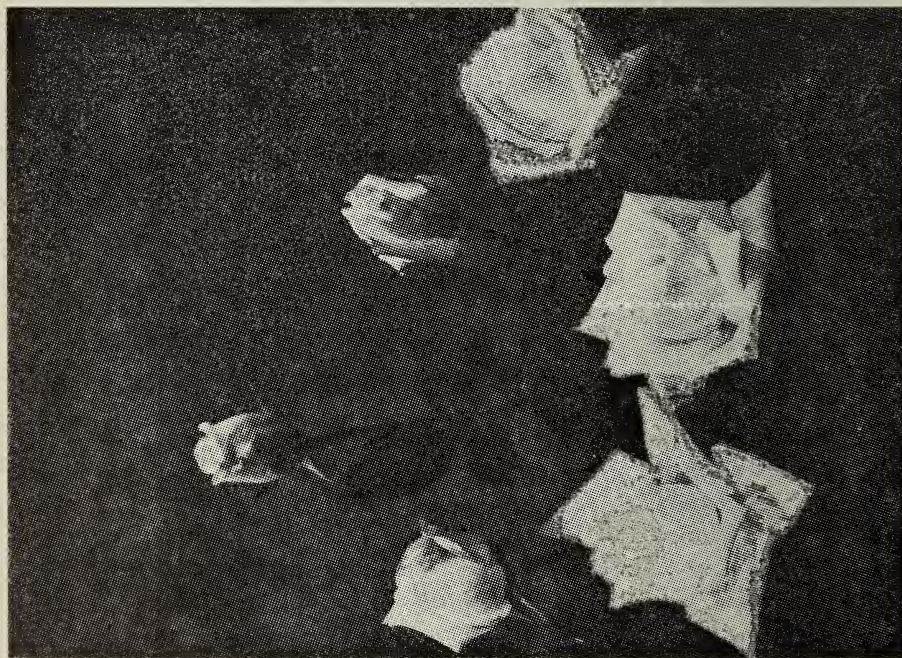
GENERAL ROSE ASPECT

In spite of the fact that rose growing has become pretty popular in the past two decades, visitors to Japan from overseas may feel there are rather few roses planted in public gardens or plazas. It is because most roses are grown in private home gardens. Because of the devoted spirit of the Japanese many rosarians grow roses very carefully with masterly skill, not for garden cultivars, but for exhibition purpose.

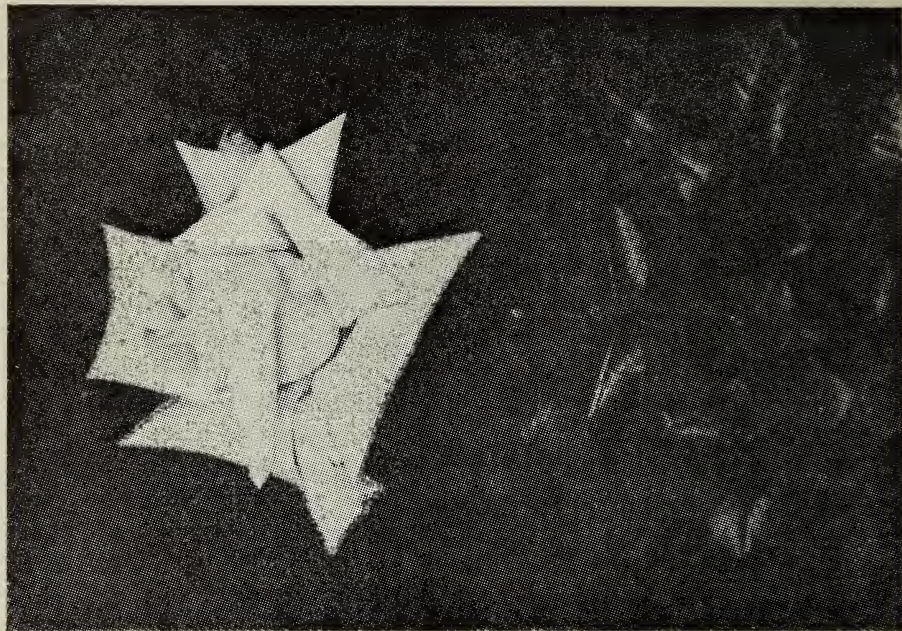
Though two thousand members of the Japan Rose Society are not so many relative to the population of Japan, many people grow roses in their narrow home gardens, some of them being members of the four branches of the Japan Rose Society or individual regional rose society. Notwithstanding the intention of JRS to propagate all types of roses, Japanese rosarians love hybrid-teas and exhibition type above all because of their garden conditions and masterly spirit.

Favoured by mild climate as a whole, we can enjoy rose gardening without a greenhouse, except for cold regions, from May to November (excluding August for hybrid-teas), May and October being the two best seasons when Spring and Autumn Rose Exhibitions are held by JRS, her four branches and many other regional associations. In Tokyo and Osaka we have exhibitions six days each season. 'Garden Party', 'Christian Dior', 'Confidence', 'Kordes Perfecta' and 'Pink Luster' do their best at almost every rose show.

Imperial Families of Japan grow and love roses and are deeply learned in roses. JRS rose exhibition in Tokyo has had the honour of Their Majesties' visit in 1968. We also often have the honour of the visits of Her Majesty, Her Imperial Highness the Crown Princess, and Their Royal Highnesses.



Sodōri-Himé



Seiryoden (Autumn flower)

International trials for new roses by Japan Rose Society (Japan Rose Contest) were begun in 1963. McGredy, Dickson, Gregory, Meilland, Delbard, Gaujard, Laperriere, Swim, Jackson & Parkins, Conard-Pyle, Eddie and Poulsen have applied from abroad; and fourteen amateurs and two rose nurseries in Japan have applied for JRC thus far.

Among hybrid teas, 'Oklahoma' (1963), 'Red Devil' (1967), 'Lido di Roma' (1968) and 'Landora' (1971) have been awarded Gold Medals, ten varieties have been awarded Silver Medals and thirty-eight varieties Copper Medals by 1971.

Among classes of climbers, grandifloras, floribundas and miniatures, 'Happy Event' (1963), 'Shiralee' (1964 as floribunda), Cl. 'Sarabandé' (1968), 'Starina' (1968) and de Ruiter's GDR45762 (salmon Fl. 1970) have been awarded Gold Medals, nine varieties have been awarded Silver Medals and thirty-seven varieties Copper Medals by 1971.

ROSE GROWING

The Japanese Islands have wide climatic zones stretching long from Hokkaido, north-eastern end with relatively cool temperature climate, to Okinawa, south-western end with subtropical climate. Roses are grown all over Japan though soil conditions vary as well as climatic conditions.

Hokkaido, where average annual temperature is 6–8°C being just similar to those of Montreal and Toronto, has long and chilly winters which forces roses to be protected buried underground by the middle of October, and have to be replanted in early April. However those in Hokkaido can enjoy good blooming throughout summer. Thick peat and heavy clay layers often afflict rosarians in Hokkaido in preparing beds. For all these difficulties they love and grow roses, so much so that Sapporo is a sister city of Portland, Oregon, U.S.A. and members of Hokkaido Branch of JRC won the International Sweepstake trophy at Portland Rose Show in 1969 and 1970.

The Tohoku (north-eastern) district is also cold in winter but not so cool in summer. They in Tohoku district also grow good roses and a rosarian has won the International Sweepstakes in 1964. Rose blooming periods in Hokkaido and Tohoku district can accord with that of the region near Portland, Oregon, the climate being not so different from that of the middle of the American or

European continent. Roses of British lineage do well in Tohoku district and Hokkaido.

The western part of the Japanese Islands is mild in climate and the soil conditions are favoured, being alluvial or regolithic mainly derived from granite.

Kyushu is rather warm and humid and roses, even on the soil derived from volcanic ash, grow up vigorously to large bushes and flowers are also vivid under this subtropical climate.

The Japanese Island along the Japan Sea suffers deep heavy snow in winter and fine weather is scarce in summer. These climatic conditions are not bad for rose growing. Alluvial and regolithic soils derived mainly from Tertiary sedimentary rocks are also fit for rose growing and they grow good roses in these regions.

Natural conditions of the regions around Tokyo are rather hard for rose growing. Though from an annual temperature of 12°–15°C, these districts would appear moderate, they are attacked by dry north-west wind during winter from December to March, and in the early summer gloomy rainy weather continues from early June to early July and from middle to late September.

Soil of most of the flat land of these districts is poor volcanic loam which needs much more phosphatic fertilizer than other soil, such as $N : P : K = 1 : 3 : 1$ or even $1 : 5 : 2$. In spite of these disadvantages, rosarians around Tokyo are most active in rose growing particularly for exhibition roses. It is natural that when the period of Portland Rose Show in 1965 happened to meet the flowering season around Tokyo, one of the frequenters won the International Sweepstakes Trophy.

Roses are propagated by several rose or general nurseries. They produce young trees by budding during September and October or by cutting in January. Most young trees are sold in the following April to May, when the trees are very infant. The rest of the young trees are grown in the nursery until the following autumn or winter.

On the average, roses are pruned in winter from January to early March for the spring flowering and in late August or early September for autumn flowering except extreme northern Japan, i.e. Hokkaido where the climate is supposed to be not so different from that of Canada.

Black spot and mildew are the common rose diseases and a family of red spiders affects roses most in the dry warm summer

season. The most perplexing disease is crown-gall. It seems to be widespread in the field of stock and any preventative measures have not been found.

ROSE HYBRIDIZING

Professional rose hybridizing has to be said rather inactive in Japan compared to other civilized countries and to activities of Japan in other fields. Suzuki (Keisei Rose Nursery) and Teranishi (Itami Rose Nursery) are the two greatest professionals. Rose hybridizing among amateur rosarians is pretty well diffused, more than ten persons, clerks, managers of companies, physicians, Buddhist priests, professors of fields other than gardening, and others, are enthusiastic in hybridizing nowadays. Most of them have neither green house nor glass house.

The following are brief descriptions of some current varieties in chronological order:

1. '*Amatsu-Otome*', H.T., 1960. Raised by Kikuo Teranishi (Itami Rose Nursery), '*Chrysler Imperial*' × '*Doreen*'. A moderately vigorous grower with light semi-glossy foliage, good habit of growth. The deep yellow blooms are large, full, opening rather quickly with light scent. Known to overseas as a Japanese raised variety. Good cultivar for bedding.

2. '*Seiryoden*', H.T., 1961. Raised by Kiyokuni Kurada, a retired senior exhibitor ('*McGredy's Ivory*' × '*Ulster Monarch*') × unnamed seedling. Large and full, pointed high centred flowers are creamy white tinted pale pink fading purplish toward edge, with high scent. Blooms are borne on long strong stems with rather scarce thorns and mat foliage. Especially good in autumn for exhibition. Vigorous grower of bush habit.

3. '*Star Queen*', H.T., 1962. Raised by Teruo Kaneko, '*Poinsettia*' × '*Show Girl*'. Flowers are deep rose pink, large, pointed and high centred, petals are not full and open quickly with little scent. Tall grower with rather thin and large dark foliage. Good for exhibition in cool season.

4. '*Akebono*', H.T., 1964. Raised by late Dr. Shinichi Kawai, Prof. Emeritus (chemistry) of Tohoku University. Flowers are very large and full, pointed, high centred, cream yellow to orange yellow edged pink to carmine widely, strongly scented. Vigorous grower with glossy dark green foliage. This variety is unfixed, the one with round foliage bears flowers of good shape but lighter colour,

and the one with longer foliage bears flower deeper colour and not so high centred with fewer petals. There are intermediate ones between these ends. Good for exhibition and for garden.

5. '*Seika*' (Olympic Torch), H.T., 1967. Raised by Shōzō Suzuki (Keisei Rose Nursery), 'Crimson Glory' seedling × 'Rose Gaujard' seedling. Buds are ovaloid, flowers are widely flashed by deep carmine with white base, full cupped. Vigorous grower with glossy dark green foliage of bushy habit. Awarded special prize at New Zealand International Rose Concourse 1972.

6. '*Izayoi*', H.T., 1967. Raised by Taisuke Tanaka, a retired physician, 'McGredy's Ivory' × 'Lunelle'. Flowers are white, often tinted yellow, large, full, pointed and high centred, early bloomer. Moderate and rather slow grower with semi-glossy dark green foliage rather susceptible to mildew, needs good draining soil. Awarded JRC Silver Medal 1969.

7. '*Nozomi*', Cl. Min., 1968. Raised by Prof. (engineering geology), Saitama University, 'Fairy Princess' × 'Sweet Fairy'. Awarded JRC Copper Medal 1960 and NRS Trial Ground Certificate 1970. Flowers are silver pink of regular single five petals 2 cm. across, grows up to about 2 m, very vigorously. When unsupported she is good for ground cover, when budded high on the stock she is lovely for weeping standard rose and when supported on small trellis, pillar or arch she is charming for garden display. She continues on flowering in cool districts, 7–8 weeks in England.

8. '*Kagayaki*' (Brilliant Light), H.T. type Fl., 1969. Raised by Shōzō Suzuki, ('Spectacular' × 'Aztec') × seedling. Flowers are brilliant red, reverse yellow, medium size, good substance borne several together on long stem with glossy foliage. Vigorous tall grower. Selected at Hague International Rose Concours.

9. '*Chiyo*', H.T., 1970. Raised by Kaichirō Ōta, Director of a famous tyre manufacturing company ('Chrysler Imperial' × 'Karl Herbst'). Flowers are deep rose-red, large, full and high centred. Vigorous grower of compact habit with leathery foliage. Awarded JRC Silver Medal 1969.

10. '*Tasogare*', Fl., 1970. Raised by Moriiji Kobayashi, 'Gletscher' × ('Sterling Silver' × 'Gletscher'). Flowers are lilac blue semi-double, borne several together not in truss, with light scent. Compact bush grower with dark green leathery foliage. Awarded JRC Copper Medal 1970.

1. '*Sodori-Hime*', H.T., 1970. Raised by Tōru Onodera, 'Mes-

sage' × 'White Prince'. Greenish white slender buds open to pure brilliant white, full, large flower of good substance of high centred pointed petal lasting well, lightly scented. Vigorous grower of bushy habit with large dark green semi-glossy foliage edged red when young. Suited to bridal bouquet and corsage, also good for exhibition.

12. '*Kagaribi*', H.T., 1970. Found by Toshihico Ōshima as a sport of 'Piccadilly'. Flowers are striking stripes of deep yellow and brilliant orange-red. Resembles 'Piccadilly' in shape and size of bloom, foliage and habit of growth.

13. '*Picnica*', H.T., 1973. Raised by Kaichiro Ōta, 'Edith Krause' × 'Bridal Robe'. Buds are slender, flowers are creamy white, large high centred and pointed, open rather quickly, very fragrant. Vigorous grower of tall habit with leathery large foliage. Awarded JRC Silver Medal 1970.

14. '*Kegon*', H.T., 1973. Raised by Tōru Onodera, 'Gruss an Berlin' × 'Christian Dior'. Buds are slender, flowers are scarlet without fading, large, full, high centred pointed very good shape and substance. Suited for exhibition. Vigorous tall grower of irregular habit with long strong stem and leathery foliage. Typical exhibition, decorative rose.

The city of Barcelona in Spain has an annual poetry competition. The third prize is a rose made of silver, the second prize is a rose made of gold, and the first prize is a perfect natural rose.

Winter Protection of Roses:

A Symposium

WINTER PROTECTION is an important part of rose culture in Canada. Our climatic conditions vary a great deal from coast to coast and from north to south; and with the exception of the coastal areas of B.C. some sort of winter protection is needed for most roses. Yet even rose gardens in Vancouver can have wintering problems: rarely, but occasionally because of low temperatures, and sometimes because of rainfall, as you will see in Mr. Yeoman's notes. Most of us are concerned with just plain cold weather; roses can only take so much. However, good protection is a great help in mitigating the effects of low temperatures. We hope the experiences of the following rosarians will help make for more and better roses in our gardens.

Our contributors are from areas representing a wide variation of winter conditions. The hardiness climatic zone is indicated with each.

Northern New Brunswick Zone 4B by L. A. Miller, Dalhousie, N.B.

I AM starting this short article by describing to the reader what our winters are like and I am doing this by means of a table giving winter conditions for the past 32 years. We are located just north of the 48th parallel. We have had an average of 8 days with frost in May—in fact the only 2 frost-free months in 32 years are July and August.

<i>Month</i>	<i>No. of days with frost</i>	<i>Average Temp.</i>	<i>Av. Minimum Temp.</i>	<i>Av. inches of snowfall</i>
November	23	30.8	23.2	13.3
December	30	17.1	8.7	32.7
January	31	10.9	1.1	32.6
February	28	12.1	0.5	28.2
March	30	21.4	11.1	28.0
April	23	33.2	23.5	8.4



'COMPASSION' (climber)
'White Cockade' × 'Prima Ballerina'
Raised by R. Harkness & Co. Ltd
TRIAL GROUND CERTIFICATE 1972



'LIVING FIRE' (floribunda)
'Super Star' × *unknown*
Raised by C. Gregory & Son Ltd
TRIAL GROUND CERTIFICATE 1972

We have had an average total snowfall for the past 32 years of 146 inches. The snow is wonderful protection if it comes after the ground has first frozen hard and remains until the last heavy frosts are over in spring. Most years we have snow then a mild spell—then a heavy freeze and the alternate freezing and thawing is the real killer.

Winter protection for roses has to be on your mind from the time the earth is removed in the spring until they are hilled again in the fall. It is most essential that if a rose is to survive, it must go into the fall in a very healthy condition. My method of wintering hybrid teas, Floribundas and grandifloras is as follows. I do not do any pruning in the fall and all plants are first sprayed with fungicide and then hilled with soil from another part of the garden to about 12 to 14 inches high. After the earth has had a hard freezing, the entire bed is covered with balsam or spruce boughs. This holds snow and protects against alternate thawing and freezing. I have also used straw but found that this gave quite a crop of extra weeds. This covering is removed very gradually in the spring but never too early. After all danger of frost has passed, the earth around each plant is removed and all plants are pruned back to live wood. This usually leaves an average height of 6 to 8 inches on the hybrid teas, 7 to 9 on the Grandifloras and about 10 inches on the Floribundas. I average a loss through winter-kill of approximately 8 to 9 per cent of my hybrid teas, 5 per cent of the grandifloras and 2 per cent of the floribundas.

A good fungicide is applied immediately after pruning and as the soil is worked up. I apply a 6-12-12 fertilizer with about one half a cup of bone meal to each plant. Continuous insect and disease protection is absolutely necessary from the first show of green in the spring until hilling in the fall. I never use any fertilizer with nitrogen in it after July 1st and after August 15th, I discourage new growth by clipping blooms with a very short stem. The idea is to season all canes for the cold weather ahead as a seasoned cane is much better insulation than tender new growth.

These are just a few thoughts on winter protection of roses and I will close by stating that I still have bare spots every spring and I hope that this article may bring out some better ideas and perhaps encourage some correspondence among our members.

A CRISP, cold wintry day—snow sparkling in the sun and crunchy underfoot! How could anyone not enjoy it? The villains are the mild days, with rain that washes away the insulating snow blanket and bares the canes to damaging thawing and freezing. During cold snaps in Ottawa the temperature drops to 10° below zero and, occasionally to -30°.

In the fall, after the first frost but before the ground is frozen, we tie the canes loosely together (mainly because this makes it easier to remove the earth in the spring). Then we dump wheelbarrows of earth from the vegetable garden, around the bushes, mounding it 6-8 inches high—depending on our energy and how hardy we think each rose bush is. The favourites usually get an extra shovelfull or two of soil.

With a little luck the ground will freeze before the snow comes to stay. Some winters we have five feet of snow in the garden: last year there was about two and a half feet. Then we pile leaves (eight to twelve inches) on the beds—plus a few old pieces of canvas or boughs.

Depending on hardiness and protection, canes are winter-killed to about ten inches or less. Preliminary pruning takes out the dead wood. Usually there is further die-back. We don't prune drastically, although we believe in taking out weak, twiggy growth.

Floribundas and Grandifloras seem quite hardy and we rarely lose one. Out of fifty odd bushes only one (*Tropicana* planted in 1963) was winter-killed last year. The previous year we lost a climber (*Royal Gold*) but perhaps it lacked proper protection.

Before frost our one climber (*New Dawn*) is mounded at the base, "wrestled" (care must be taken not to break the canes) to the ground, tied loosely and securely pegged or weighted. After frost we wrap it in canvas or burlap, and add a "roof" of tarpaper or boards.

This bush has been getting bigger and stronger for ten years (despite western exposure and spring pruning of the largest canes). This year we'll need leather mitts and ski goggles for the struggle!

We have tried fall pruning, to prevent canes being whipped by the wind, but prefer to wait until spring so all the nourishment from the canes goes down to the roots. Final covering with

leaves etc., must be delayed until after the ground has frozen so that the little mice and moles will have found homes elsewhere.

Our soil is heavy and it seems important to take the covering off early. We like to remove the top covering early in April and the mounds by April 15. Otherwise the poor things smother and get white mould on the canes near the base.

Southern Ontario Zone 7A by Frank Stuhlmueller

WINTER IN Southern Ontario consists of a variety of weather, from moderately cold to pleasantly mild. The average temperature is 20 degrees above zero and the average snowfall ranges from 1 to 4 inches. Anything can be expected in Windsor weatherwise, and, through experimentation, I have found a successful solution for preserving my roses through the winter. Although it has been very successful for me, I would not recommend it for anyone who lives in an area where the temperature drops to 30° below zero, or the weather is severely cold. I have been using this method for the last ten years and have never lost a rosebush, including Hybrid Teas, Floribundas, Grandifloras and Climbers.

I bought a couple of bean hampers from a wholesale produce company to cover the plants. They are lightweight, economical, speedy to put on, easy to store and last at least five to six years. Before covering the rosebush with them, make sure the boards are separated enough so that air can get through, or the plants will suffocate. If they are not, cut holes in the boards. Before covering the plants, prepare them the following way.

Prune the rosebushes to fit the hamper and cover the crown with at least 3-4 inches of soil. The more tender varieties should be covered with burlap before the hamper is put on. The delicate varieties of Floribundas, Grandifloras and Climbers need only the burlap covering, not hampers. If there is a trench around the base of the roses from earth removal make sure to fill it in with leaves or manure if it is available.

Prune and cover the plants with hampers after the first heavy frost and remove in spring around the end of March. This method is so successful, the roses usually stay green right up to the top and there is lots of live wood in the spring. The rosebush can then be pruned back to the desired height. The baskets should be removed quite early in the spring, even if they are still frozen to the ground,

or the shoots will start growing underneath and will freeze upon removal of the basket. In case of a late frost, the rosebushes can quickly be recovered with the hampers for further protection.

Along with the hampers, I also use 4 × 8 sheets of masonite, obtained at a lumber yard. These are quite inexpensive and also last 5 to 6 years. Have them cut in half (2 × 8) making them easier to bend, and put them around the flower bed like a fence. These protect the bushes from cold winds, which loosen the plants, and from frosts, which will heave the plants.

This method of helping my roses survive, has allowed me to wait with anticipation for spring, and the beautiful blossoms, instead of disappointment, at finding that some did not make it through the winter.

Toronto Zone 6A by E. W. Goulding

SURELY NOTHING is more discouraging for the amateur rose enthusiast than to approach springtime full of great expectations for a new season blessed with the joy of seeing the rose garden burst into bloom, only to find that winter has taken its toll and numerous bushes are beyond recovery. In the hope that my experience might help, to some extent, avoid such a misfortune, I will outline the procedure I have followed for many years with what I consider excellent results.

My garden comprises some three hundred bushes, hybrid teas, grandifloras and floribundas, and I can't recall any year when I have lost more than four or five bushes. My garden is located in Toronto where the temperature seldom drops below zero and normally varies between ten and thirty above.

Depending on weather conditions during the fall months I will start to prepare the bed for winter in late October or early November. My first step is to prune back all shoots over three feet long, reducing them to that level. This helps to ensure against possible damage from the weight of snow, should there be a heavy fall. It also prevents wind-rocking, the twisting and turning of the bushes, forming deep pockets in the soil around the main stems which could fill with water and freeze, thereby killing the rose root.

In an isolated corner of my backyard I keep a large mound of soil which I use for hilling up the bushes. I now cover each bush at the base with about eight inches of this soil. It is very

important not to use the soil from the base of the bush when hilling up as this would expose the tender root system close to the surface and could result in winter-kill.

Having completed the hilling up process I now pile on about a foot to two feet of leaves, filling in all the space between the bushes. I am fortunate in having several large trees on my property, so do not lack for leaves. I have found that the leaves settle down and form a solid cover and when once frozen, stay in this condition until spring. I believe the value of this mulching is to keep the ground from melting and freezing during the changeable periods in the winter and particularly in early spring, the ground remaining frozen.

Once the danger of heavy frosts is past, usually during April, I uncover my bushes, removing the hilling-up soil and transporting it back to the storage area where it will remain until fall. I am now ready for the major pruning operation.

Thunder Bay Zone 3A by Adolph de Kelder

WINTER PROTECTION for roses in Thunder Bay area is an important contribution in helping roses survive the severe winters of this area where the mercury dips to 20° below zero for several days at a time during the months of December and January.

The process of winter protection consists of first defoliating the bushes, and a thorough spraying with a fungicide. The bushes are then hilled to a height of 10–12 inches with a clean soil, making a wide mound on each plant.

The bushes are shortened to about 18 inches to prevent whipping in winter. Hilling is usually done before the ground freezes up for winter, the entire bed is then covered with a good depth of straw.

If the snow comes before the severe cold, this protection is very effective. Adding to this a couple of feet of snow, our losses are very light, probably averaging 5 per cent.

The bushes are nearly always killed back to a few inches above the earth mounds. Spring pruning is usually a matter of cutting back to live wood, and is only done some time after the bushes are uncovered and showing growth. Fresh cuts are always coated with a tree dressing to prevent dehydration.

Winter protection of climbers is very effective if they are

taken down, laid along the ground, pegged and covered over with soil and straw, and a tarpaulin. The tarp or canvas should be removed in early spring as climbers have a tendency to start growing somewhat earlier than the bush roses. After the covering has been removed in early spring, pieces of burlap or light canvas can be spread over them at night if necessary.

Saskatoon Zone 3A by Percy Wright

WINTERS IN our area can and do go to 50 degrees F. below zero, posing special problems for rose growers. I believe in starting to solve the problem when the bush is first planted. On my own place, all rose bushes are planted in the same way, whether they are hardy or tender, whether they are own-root or budded. They are all planted partly recumbent, and with the juncture of the root and stem tissue at least four inches below the ground. I have used this method with complete success for more than 30 years, and it has proved its value.

I do not hill up, but provide additional protection about November 1st. In the fall of 1972, I tried a new method for the first time. I filled poly bags—the dark ones used to contain garbage, half full of dry sawdust, and piled these around my Peace plants. It went to 30 degrees below zero before any snow fell to afford additional protection, and during that period, doubtless, the plants killed to ground level. *But* they came up from wood of the named variety that was below ground level, and bloomed freely again. I was so pleased that I repeated the method in the fall of 1973, using, however, smaller poly bags made of stronger tissue. Since snow is often lacking here in the early part of the winter, no method of covering is enough alone—deep planting is also needed.

My average winter losses of Hybrid Teas, Floribundas and Grandifloras are perhaps as much as 50 per cent—I have no climbers.

The bark of rosebushes is very different from the bark of some trees. If the green bark of an apple, for instance, is covered by moist soil, there is grave danger of the soil decaying the bark. This does not occur with a rose. Rose stems are benefitted, not endangered, by contact with the soil, hence my advocacy of the planting method mentioned to afford basic winter protection in areas subject to severe cold.

WINTER PROTECTION for roses in Vancouver, just one word: "None". However, we do lose plants sometimes. On November 10, 1953, the temperature dropped overnight from 50° to 15°; the bushes were full of sap and many canes burst open. In 1964, many climbers and all standards were killed. These were just a couple of Dear Old Mother Nature's flicks of the whip to keep us philosophical.

Here are the high and low temperature readings for that part of the city in which I live, for the winters of the four years ending with 1971:

		Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
1968	High	60	52	59	68	66
	Low	27	1	17	24	32
1969	High	61	57	47	55	64
	Low	30	33	6	20	29
1970	High	63	48	53	59	62
	Low	20	21	27	30	25
1971	High	57	49	51	58	56
	Low	32	14	17	23	22

In these circumstances well drained gardens have few losses in normal years and tender loving care does not extend to winter protection.

I lost six out of eight standards last winter and one bush out of over two hundred. This is the first rose bush I have lost in eight years (touch sound wood). Every few years we lose our standards; I bud three or four each year so it does not take long to have a full house again.

Do not think that my garden is particularly favourably sited. It is low lying but has a slight slope to the south so that when making it I was able to lay drain-tile under each bed. I also raised the beds. My pruning in the past two years has consisted of cutting back to sound wood; this spring I had to cut back to within two or three inches of the crown. Another rosarian, who lives on a hillside, had no winter-kill to speak of and pruned back to about

two or three feet. On the other hand, yet another whose garden is very wet in winter lost about 15% of his plants.

Some years I have two or three feet of good wood on the bushes at pruning time, but in 1968 every bush was frozen to ground level. Pruning consisted of sadly removing every cane at the base. I did not lose one bush; they all came back full of life. Wonderful things, roses!

A THOUGHT, IN WINTER

*You have to believe in happiness,
Or happiness never comes.
I know that a bird chirps none the less
When all that he finds is crumbs.*

*You have to believe the buds will blow,
Believe in the grass in the days of snow;
Ah, that's the reason a bird can sing—
On his darkest day, he believes in Spring.*

—Anonymous

Soil Temperature: Effect on the Growth and Well Being of Roses

JOHN SCHLOEN

EVERY ROSE grower will have noticed during the summer of 1973 the poor quality of the second bloom. I feel this was due more to soil temperature than to air temperature.

We know that air temperature of 70–80 degrees in daytime and 50–55 degrees at night is most suitable for the growth and well being of a rose plant, but I'm sure that soil temperature is of equal importance, if not more so. First I'd like to state a few facts of how the temperature varies on a sunny July day when the air temperature reaches about 75–80 degrees. At about 8:00 a.m. the soil temperature 2 to 4 inches below the surface is recorded at 55 degrees, at noon 80 degrees, and at 6:00 p.m. 110 degrees. These tests were made in sandy loam. The soil temperature would vary considerably more in sandy soil than in soil with high organic matter.

In general the rose seed germinates at a soil temperature of 40–45 degrees. This means that root action sets in before the seedling reaches for soil surface. Having observed these facts, we can assume that the temperatures above will be most suitable for the continuous root action and growth of any rose plant. But you will agree with me that nature does not always work that way. According to the illustration above we see an enormous fluctuation of the temperatures in the soil. If we can stop this fluctuation of temperatures in the soil it would be most beneficial, not only for healthy growth but also for winter heartiness.

How can we overcome these difficulties?

Choice of root understock which likes higher soil temperature. All over the world we find species of roses which have adapted themselves to their local environments. Let us observe for instance, *Rosa Canina* which has its home in Europe and is one of the finest and heartiest rootstock for a cultivated rose, but in many parts of Canada where air temperatures

reach 80–90 degrees during the summer and soil temperatures in comparison, we have found that these plants more or less went into dormancy during this time, and only created new roots and growth during the late fall when soil temperatures were lower. Often it takes three years for the plant to overcome this, after it has extended it's root structures well down into the cooler subsoil. Most producers of roses in Canada are using *Rosa Multiflora* (of which there are over 200 mutations) as rootstock. We found the *Rosa Multiflora*, from North Korea, to be the best of all for climatic conditions. This plant will, within two years, send it's roots 4 feet into the earth and still produce a good amount of feeder roots in the first 12 inches from the soil surface. It will withstand a higher soil temperature.

I'd like to mention here another rootstock best suited for greenhouses (bench roses) *Rosa Chinensis Manetti*. This plant is shallow rooted and will take even higher soil temperatures.

To conclude, these plants are trying to adapt themselves to their local environment. Creating better soil conditions which would stop the fluctuation of soil temperatures, would produce more continuous growth, more flowers, and better conditions for winter survival.

We can stabilize the soil temperature to the best advantage for continuous growth by:

a: adding organic matter (manure, compost, etc.). A soil high in bacteria will create the best soil temperature.

b: keep soil open so air may penetrate as deep as possible. Air is a wonderful insulator.

c: watering (but we have to be sure the bed is well drained so excess water may run off).

d: partial shade which could be removable.

e: covering soil with 4 inches of grass clippings (peat, corn cobs, cocoa beans, or any matter with insulating qualities). It is most important that this be applied before going to your cottage for the summer so you will have vigorous healthy plants to come back to. By covering the soil this way you are not only stopping fluctuation of the temperature in the soil, but you are conserving moisture while protecting the plant from harmful spores of fungi (black spot) which splash against the lower leaves, so spreading from plant to plant.

Bugs That Bug The Roses

DR. CYNTHIA WESTCOTT

THERE ARE about five hundred possible insect pests on roses but none of these is as devastating as the blackspot, a fungus disease. The spray programme should, therefore, be planned for disease prevention with insect control an added bonus if a combination pesticide is used. I have found Phaltan very satisfactory for preventing blackspot, perhaps better than the newer Benlate although the latter is more effective against powdery mildew. Along with Phaltan I use Isotox, which contains Meta-Systox-R for sucking insects, Sevin for chewers, and Kelthane for mites. To this mixture I add, every other week, a foliar food (Rapid-Gro) thus taking care of most rose chores in one operation. Treatment starts soon after roses come into full leaf and continues through the season, hopefully every week, in practice sometimes at 10 to 14 day intervals. I feel that such a combination treatment works better than trying to guess when various insects will appear and applying separate sprays.

For those who want more detailed information on some of the more important rose "bugs", they are treated below, grouped in alphabetical order.

Aphids are soft-bodied sucking insects that usually feed on rose buds and succulent new growth. Flowers may be misshapen and petals are sometimes streaked. There are several species on roses with the Potato Aphid (*Macrosiphum euphorbiae*) most common. This winters as black eggs on rose canes. As new growth starts in spring, these hatch into glistening pink-and-green wingless lice. In early summer winged forms are produced that migrate to potatoes and many summer flowers. In autumn, the aphids return to roses, producing egg-laying females there.

The summer migration explains why aphids are usually more numerous on roses spring and fall. There is, however, another pink-and-green species, called Rose Aphid (*Macrosiphum rosae*)

that lives on rose all season. So does the small green Rose Aphid (*Myzaphis rosarum*) but this species has no pink forms and is not restricted to succulent growth.

Any contact spray, such as malathion or nicotine, will control aphids and so will systemics Cygon and Meta-Systox-R. If you have just a few bushes try a "house and garden" aerosol, holding the can at least 18 inches away from foliage. This usually contains pyrethrum, which gives a quick knockdown. Of course, if you are using a combination pesticide and start soon after roses come into leaf, you don't have to worry about a special spray for aphids.

Lady beetles love aphids and sometimes, in early spring, these beneficial beetles find aphids before they are big enough for me to notice. In that case, I may temporarily withhold a spray.

Bees are primarily beneficial insects but they sometimes worry rosarians. Leafcutter Bees (*Megachile* spp.) cut precise ovals and circles from the margins of rose leaves to line their nests in woody stems. Because they do not eat the foliage a stomach poison does no good and since they are very efficient pollinators let's not begrudge them this disfigurement. When, at spring pruning, you see holes in rose stems and, on slitting the stem, find some yellowish, curved maggots, they may be the larvae of the Small Carpenter Bee (*Ceratina* spp.). Always prune below infested portions of the cane. To prevent such pith borer damage all kinds of materials have been advocated for treating pruning cuts. I never bother to paint; I merely keep watching for infestations and prune as necessary. Some tree paints injure canes.

If you must paint, orange shellac is safe. Avoid pruning roses in autumn. The wood does not callus quickly and allows entrance to borers.

Beetles have chewing mouthparts and hard wing covers that usually meet in a straight line down the back. They feed on plants both as adults and as larvae, which are soft grubs. The common Rose Chafer (*Macrodactylus subspinosus*), often called rose bug, is a beetle. The adult is tan, slender, with long spiny legs, and it feeds in June on flowers of rose, peony and a few other plants. Spraying with Sevin helps, but the blossoms open between sprays and you may have to do some handpicking.

The Japanese Beetle (*Popillia japonica*) was first noticed in New Jersey in 1916 and has gradually worked its way north. The adults, a beautiful metallic green and copper, with tufts of white

hairs around the body, appear in late June or early July, build to a peak in midsummer, and gradually disappear in early autumn. During the summer females lay eggs in sod. The grubs, soft, dirty white with brown heads, feed on grass roots, then burrow deep in soil to avoid freezing over the winter. For a few years after arrival in an area the beetles are devastating, dozens clinging to a single rose bloom, others chewing foliage to lace. Numbers are eventually reduced by natural enemies and a spraying programme but, once a region is infested, some beetles will always appear. Sevin applied weekly will protect foliage and prevent some blossom injury. Because the beetles arrive on the flowers as they open between sprays, some handpicking will be needed. At the peak of infestation, cut your best buds in the morning and enjoy the blossoms in the house. Treating lawns with milky disease spore dust will greatly reduce the grub population but it takes about three years. Grubproofing lawns with chlordane gives quicker results.

The Spotted Cucumber Beetle (*Diabrotica undecimpunctata howardi*), greenish yellow with 12 black spots, may feed on flowers in late summer but seldom requires a special spray.

Curculios are beetles with a long, curved snout. The Rose Curculio (*Rhynchites bicolor*) is bright red with a black under-surface and beak. It drills holes in buds of wild and cultivated roses and is more destructive in cold regions, often breeding in wild roses, then swarming to cultivated. Small white larvae develop from eggs laid in hips and drop to the ground for pupation and hibernation. DDT, now banned, was an effective control. Methychlor or Sevin may help. Some recommend removing and destroying all hips.

Caterpillars are wormlike larvae of moths and butterflies. Most are merely incidental on roses. Cankerworms (inchworms) may drop down on bushes grown near shade trees and mature tent caterpillars may occasionally hit roses after they leave their nests to pupate. They are no problem if roses are regularly treated with a combination pesticide. More serious are the small caterpillars that tunnel into rose buds or roll and tie leaves. The Rose Budworm (*Pyrria umbra*) is green with black or whitish-orange markings. Several fruitworms may attack roses with the Speckled Green Fruitworm (*Orthosia hibisci*), green with white stripe, recently reported as excavating rose buds. Various leaf tiers or leaf

rollers roll and tie rose foliage, in greenhouses or outdoors, and sometimes work into buds. Watch for trouble and remove infested buds immediately. Spraying with Sevin may help.

In some areas *Earwigs* are a nuisance on rose blooms. The European Earwig (*Forficula suricularia*) is hard, dark brown, slender, and has a pair of forceps or pincers at the tip of the abdomen. Earwigs run but seldom fly. Sevin may be somewhat useful.

Leafhoppers are small, wedgeshaped insects that suck from the underside of foliage, producing a stippled white effect on the upper surface. The Rose Leafhopper (*Edwardsiana rosae*) winters as eggs under rose bark and the yellowish nymphs hatch with the first leaves. There is a second and more damaging generation in autumn. This species also goes on apple, along with the White Apple Leafhopper (*Typhlocyba pomaria*). Roses grown near apple orchards are more heavily infested, especially in autumn. With DDT banned, control is more difficult. Contact sprays should be directed towards the underside of the foliage.

Midges are minute, two winged flies. The Rose Midge (*Dasineura rohodophaga*) is a heart-breaking pest. Sometimes in June, more often in midsummer, you suddenly notice that all or most of the tiny potential buds have turned black and the larger buds on pedicals are twisted, deformed. Almost too small to see, only $\frac{1}{20}$ inch long, the yellow-brown adult lays yellowish eggs on succulent growth and under sepals of flower buds. These hatch in two days into orange maggots which, in about a week, fall to the ground to pupate. There may be several generations. DDT was highly effective, applied thoroughly to bushes and soil. With DDT outlawed we have no control proven satisfactory by scientific tests. Various pesticides are suggested, including the old tobacco dust soil treatment, but we need much more research on rose midge. Every infested bud should be pruned off into a paper bag as soon as noticed.

Mites are not true insects but belong to the spider family, whose members have four pairs of legs as adults. The Twospotted Spider Mite (*Tetranychus urticae*) is common on roses. Although called red spider, this mite is yellow or greenish, not red, with two dark spots on back. The mites are less than $\frac{1}{50}$ inch long and are usually on the underside of leaves, where they run up and down mealy cobwebs. Rose foliage turns grey or reddish yellow, often with black specks on the underside, and there may be defoliation

by midsummer. There may be several generations through the season, then the mites hibernate as adults on weeds or in soil.

There are many excellent miticides, including Kelthane, Fedion, Cygon, Meta-Systox-R, Omite, and Plictran. Many combination pesticides contain a miticide and the fungicide Benlate has some effect. It is important to cover the underside of the foliage by spraying from the ground up through the bush. Strong syringing with water helps in mite control. Mites were increased when DDT was used and Sevin has a similar effect. Be sure to include a miticide when you treat roses with Sevin.

Sawflies belong to the order of Hymenoptera, along with bees and wasps. The adults have two pairs of wings hooked together and the female has an ovipositor adapted for a wing but not for stinging. The larvae look like caterpillars but they have more prolegs (false legs). There are three species on roses. The Roseslug (*Endelomyia aethiops*) has a greenish, velvety, rather sluglike larvae which eats, mostly from the underside, the soft part of foliage, leaving a network of veins. The leaves first appear to have little windows, later they may turn brown and crisp. This species starts feeding almost as soon as the leaves unfold but there is only one generation; the winter is spent in the soil.

The Bristly Roseslug (*Cladius isomerus*) greenish-white with bristles, first skeletonizes the leaves, then chews holes clear through. There may be several generations.

The Curled Rose Sawfly (*Allantus cinctus*) found on wild and cultivated roses, curls up like a cutworm. It first skeletonizes leaves, then devours everything but the largest veins. In cool climates, there is only one generation. Spray with Sevin or methoxychlor, starting early in spring before any injury appears.

Various *Scale Insects* may infest southern roses but only one, the Rose Scale (*Aulacaspis*) is of much importance in the north and then mostly on neglected bushes. The female shells are round, flat, dirty white, about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter. The males are small, narrow, snow white. Some infested canes can be removed at spring pruning. An old-fashioned dormant lime-sulphur spray (1 to 9 dilution) is the best control but not always possible. Spraying with malathion when the crawlers appear in June (or the second generation in August) may help.

Thrips are minute, rasping-sucking insects with fringed wings. The Flower Thrips (*Franliniella tritici*) is an omnivorous feeder

on grasses, weeds, flowers, vegetables, and trees. The young thrips are yellow, needle thin, $\frac{1}{20}$ inch long; adults are amber. Rose buds either ball, petals staying stuck together, or open to crippled, distorted blooms with brown edges on the petals. If you look carefully, thrips can be seen inside the flowers, usually near the base of the petals. Flower thrips are colour sensitive, preferring some rose varieties over others. In warm weather the life cycle may be completed in two weeks and there may be several generations but usually there is more injury to the first June bloom. Thrips are very difficult to control because they arrive on the roses daily from the trees, grasses and weeds round about. It helps to clean up the weeds around the garden. Spraying with malathion, diazinon, Cygon, or Mete-Systox-R may give some protection. Remove infested buds immediately and all blooms as they start to fade.

The Onion Thrips (*Thrips tabaci*) is not as important on roses as the flower thrips but may occur on them as well as on most other garden plants. This species streaks the foliage as well as the flowers.

Please don't be discouraged by this list of pests. As I have tried to emphasize, most of them are taken care of in one comprehensive spray, applied more or less weekly. From years of experience I know that this need, with proper equipment, takes less than an hour for up to three hundred bushes.



'YESTERDAY' (floribunda-poly. type)
(*'Phyllis Bide'* × *'Shepherd's Delight'*) × *'Ballerina'*
Raised by R. Harkness & Co. Ltd
CERTIFICATE OF MERIT 1972



'ALEXANDER' (H.T.)
'Super Star' × ('Ann Elizabeth' × 'Allgold')
Raised by R. Harkness & Co. Ltd
CERTIFICATE OF MERIT 1972

In Praise of Thérèse Bugnet Rose

PERCY H. WRIGHT

THE longer I grow the Thérèse Bugnet rose, the more I marvel at what a happy combination of characters it represents. It has become, with justification, the most popular hardy rose throughout the prairie provinces. It is taller and more erect than the rugosa hybrid Hansa, which it displaced from the No. 1 position; it is equally floriferous and blooms just as freely in the fall season. The flowers are a true pink rather than a crimson-red, and are of better form, being held more erect because the stems are stouter and stronger.

It is less thorny, the thorns being confined to the lower half of the bush, and the bark is an attractive red colour, especially noticeable in fall and winter. It does not sucker too much, and, most remarkable of all, it produces a large proportion of its first flush of flowers so early in the season that the snout-beetle, or rose curculio, is unlikely to get more than 10 per cent or so of the last buds.

This rose is of complicated parentage, being part the Japanese *Rosa rugosa*, part our native *Rosa blanda*, and part an unknown Hybrid perpetual through its mother parent Betty Bland. There are minor infusions of two other rose species, but their contribution of genes is small and apparently not decisive in determining any important character.

Thérèse Bugnet is pronounced Ter-aise Byu-nyea, and it was originated by M. Georges Bugnet of Lac Majeau, Alberta, and Legal, Alberta, both in the area north of Edmonton. M. Bugnet is bilingual, an author of high grade literature in his native French, and thoroughly competent in English as well. He has several other roses to his credit, of which Marie Bugnet, a double pure white, is probably the most outstanding.

From the rose breeders standpoint, the rather wonderful thing about Thérèse Bugnet rose is that, in spite of its complicated

ancestry, it is fertile both ways, and has become the parent of at least one daughter variety. This is the Metis rose, which was originated at the Experimental Farm, Morden, Manitoba, by pollen of *Rosa nitida*. The latter is a dwarf native species from the Maritime provinces, which has shiny leaves and a gene for non-fading of its unusual tint of pink in at least some of its segregates.

Thérèse Bugnet propagates easily, either by layering or from greenwood cuttings under mist. Indeed, it propagates so easily that it has been proposed as the ideal hardy understock for other hardy and semi-hardy roses. Among these would be included Marie Bugnet, which apparently does not make own-roots when layered. Another group of roses for which it would make good understock is the Grootendorst roses, which grow very weak when roots are layered.

M. Bugnet sent me a plant of the Thérèse Bugnet rose in 1947 or 1948, and I immediately recognized its value. I wrote to M. Bugnet and asked for permission to introduce it. He replied that he had no ambition to make money out of it, and gave his permission, and so I was the introducer. In more recent years, I have wished that I had arranged for him to get a royalty on every plant sold, if even for only a few years. He richly deserved a royalty, and doubtless would have welcomed a little extra income. But it is too late for that now.

Since Thérèse Bugnet grows to a height of six feet, and even seven or more on especially fertile soils, it can hardly be used as a bedding rose as the Hybrid Teas are. However, even as a bush rose, the grower should be willing to prune it back from time to time, in order to preserve its youthfulness. The bush reaches maximum size in about five years, if this is not done, and soon after begins to become aged. The variety is free of blackspot, and only moderately susceptible to mildew and rose rust.

Herbicide Use in Rose Gardens

PETER F. RICE,
*Royal Botanical Gardens,
Hamilton, Ontario*

WEEDS are the bane of all growers of plants. Their physical removal by hand or mechanical means has meant little more than a tiresome chore for home gardeners, but represents a considerable investment in labour for public gardens and commercial growers. Weeds have no special respect for rose gardens; indeed, the spacious, bare soil with usually ample light is ideally suited to weed establishment. Therein lies some difficulties for rosarians.

The past few years has seen the rapid development of herbicides for the chemical control of weeds, and they are now widely used in practice in field and vegetable crops. In fact, at present about 120 chemicals are registered for use as herbicides in Canada. However, very few of these are registered for use on ornamentals, including roses. The reasons are fairly obvious—it simply is too expensive to meet increasingly stringent criteria to obtain registration for uses on ornamental plants, even though they are not edible crops. Many herbicides which could be safely used on ornamentals remain unregistered for this purpose, simply because the return on registration investment is too small.

While utopian herbicides do not exist for any crop there are some that may be used safely and effectively on roses. Over the past few years we at R.B.G. have been experimenting with herbicides on many different ornamentals and have put into practice, for instance, what appears to be a very successful herbicide programme on iris (see *Bull. Amer. Iris Soc.*, Vol. LIV #2, April 1973, pp. 44–46). Roses have proven to be a thornier problem. I have reported earlier (*The Canadian Rose Annual*, 1970) on experimental results with three different herbicide treatments, all with certain shortcomings, not necessarily related to efficacy. For commercial rose growers I still stand by those recommendations of an early spring

(after unhilling) application of simazine diphenamid mixture as wettable powder formulations. Here plants are young, regularly spaced in rows and herbicide application is relatively simple. A different situation exists in established rose gardens and I will confine my subsequent remarks to them.

All herbicides that are available for use on roses are essentially pre-emergent—that is, they affect germinating weed seeds only, have little, if any, post-emergent activity and will not affect established perennial weeds. It is essential therefore, that the chemicals be present in effective concentrations at the germinating zones (within one inch of the surface) at the germinating period. This seems perhaps too obvious to mention, but it is important in the scheduling of herbicide application. In effect, herbicides will provide optimum results if they are applied after spring bed preparation, i.e. deep cultivation and unhilling. Soil disturbances after application tend to disperse the chemicals to levels which are too low to be effective. Also, it means that unhilling and cultivation must be done in about the third week of April (in Southern Ontario at least) so that herbicides will have a chance to act on germinating weed seeds, especially grasses.

Many rosarians like to top-dress their beds after spring cultivation with peat moss or other organic matter. In these cases, I would recommend that one apply herbicides before top-dressing, because organic matter tends to “tie-up” the chemicals.

Available herbicides come in various formulations, such as wettable powders, solutions, emulsifiable concentrates and granules. The first three formulation types, mixed with water, are generally more effective than granules, but are difficult to apply in rose gardens because of the problem of even distribution on the soil surface without mechanical spray equipment such as a boom sprayer. They are, however, suitable for commercial growers. On the other hand, granular materials can be applied evenly and easily by hand in rose gardens which are usually small and often irregular in shape. I will therefore restrict my comments on the following herbicides of this formulation type:

1. *Chlorthal (DCPA, Dacthal)*

Commonly used as a pre-emergent crabgrass killer and sometimes included in lawn fertilizers. Especially useful in controlling grasses and some broad-leaf weeds. Should be

watered in after application. We at R.B.G. will be using chlorthal on our roses in the spring of 1974.

2. *EPTC (Eptam)*

Useful in controlling germinating seeds and very young seedlings. Should be applied to a dry soil and shallowly cultivated in immediately, as it is readily disipated by sunlight and moisture. Has effective residual life of about 4 weeks.

3. *Trifluralin (Treflan)*

Remarks for EPTC apply here. Has slightly longer effective residual. Both materials may be applied twice in the growing season.

4. *Chloramben (Amiben, Vegiben)*

Pre-emergent control of grasses and some broad-leaf weeds. May be included in some lawn fertilizers. Irrigation after application is helpful.

5. *Simazine*

Excellent pre-emergent and some post-emergent control. Long residual in soil, giving all-season control. High risk of overdose and soil carry-over. Should be used by professionals only. Difficult to obtain by home gardeners.

I should note that lawn fertilizers containing any of the above pre-emergent herbicides may be safely used on roses at the same rate recommended for lawns. A word of caution, however; some lawn fertilizers contain post-emergent, hormone type herbicides, such as 2, 4-D, for control of broad-leaf weeds and these should never be used on roses.

Now I make no special brief for herbicide use on roses. Indeed the most effective weed control is still hand-weeding. But herbicides are useful horticultural tools and any of the above chemicals can be used safely on roses. And they are environmentally safe when used as directed (with some reservations for Simazine). Herbicides are not substitutes for the good cultural practice of shallow cultivation. But they do reduce the time-consuming job of weed control—and this is important for amateur and professional growers alike.

The Rose In Art Forms

BETTY NIELSEN

It may be pleasant to contemplate for a while, not the mess man has made of his spaceship Earth, but rather the beauty which he has created from the divine attribute which belongs to him alone among Earth's dwellers—he gardens for beauty. In gardening, the rose has held undisputed sway in the ornamental field for centuries, and man's love for this regal flower has created a place for it in permanent art forms too numerous to cover in one brief article.

I should think that every one of my readers has a household treasure or two of which the subject is roses. Often these are heirlooms, the care with which they have been handed down to you a mute testimony of the esteem which our ancestors accorded this flower.

In Literature and Poetry

My first unconscious absorption of the fact that roses had a prominent place in literature undoubtedly came from fairy tales, in which the rose frequently played a prominent role. Who could help but be impressed with a Beauty who asked her travelling father only for a Rose. That papa plucked it from the garden of the Beast fittingly led to an exciting romance. There were, indeed, few fairy tales in which a rose did not play some part, a testament to the importance the early Persian storytellers placed upon this flower.

The next literary encounter of major import was *Alice In Wonderland*. Who can ever forget that vivid description of the Queen's croquet ground?

"A large rose-tree stood near the entrance of the garden: the roses growing on it were white, but there were three gardeners at it, busily painting them red. Alice thought this was a very curious thing. . . .

'Would you tell me, please,' said Alice, a little timidly, 'why you are painting those roses?'

Five and Seven said nothing, but looked at Two. Two began, in a low voice, 'Why, the fact is, you see, Miss, this here ought to have been a red rose-tree, and if the Queen was to find it out, we should all have our heads cut off. . . .'

This seemed to me at the time an eminently satisfactory way to get red roses if one had erroneously planted white. The next step in those childhood years was for roses to assume human characteristics—I had a charming book of verse about flowers, in which the illustrations were plants depicted as humans. I was delighted much later in life to discover, I believe, the source of inspiration for that little book—it was probably J. J. Grenville's *Les Fleurs Animées*, in which the single rose, Eglantine, appears as a haughty aristocrat, while the double rose is shown surveying her garden subjects as the Queen of Flowers.

When later I came to more sophisticated reading, I learned that most renowned writers and poets have used the rose for imagery. I was partial to Walter de la Mare's *Lady and the Tiger*, but found that he could write evocatively of flowers too:

"No one knows
Through what wild centuries
Roves back the Rose."

In my stagestruck years, I yearned to lie asleep and devastatingly beautiful as Desdemona, while Othello, about to murder me, declared:

"When I have plucked thy rose
I cannot give it vital growth again."

When Pierre de Ronsard wrote in his *Sonnet pour Marie*:

"Comme on voit sur la branche au mois de Mai la rose
En sa belle jeunesse, en sa première fleur
Rendre le ciel jaloux de sa vive couleur,
Quand l'aube de ses pleurs au point du jour l'arrose,"

I wished that I had been christened Marie so a great poet would have likened me to a rose.

And so we have all met the rose countless times in the works of great writers and poets such as Thackeray, Thomas Moore, Shelley, Keats, Oscar Wilde, Gertrude Stein, to name only a few.

The rose created the oldest known portrait of itself—a very clear fossil imprint of rose leaves, dated about 40 million years ago, discovered in Colorado. This and other fossil traces have led to the belief that roses evolved 60 million years ago, probably in Asia, from whence they travelled over the world.

Very early Chinese paintings depicted roses, but we do not know the dates of these. The earliest recorded painting appears on a 16th century B.C. fresco from Knossus, Crete. It is thought to be a *Rosa gallica*. In the period 1400 B.C., this flower appears on a painting on the wall of a tomb of Thebes. Roses were sacred to the goddess Isis and were depicted growing in special enclaves.

The rose was greatly favoured in France, and the great beauties of that country's history, Marie Antoinette, Mme. du Barry, Mme. de Pompadour, Diane de Poitiers were nearly always painted wearing or holding roses. French artists such as Monet and Renoir used roses delightfully in their paintings.

Of flower artists, Jacques de la Moyne de Morgues was one of the finest to emerge as such in the 16th century. He was followed by a Dutchman, Johannes Bosschaert in the 17th century, who was particularly devoted to roses.

A fortunate flowering of a woman, a garden, and a consummate artist developed towards the end of the 18th century, when the Empress Josephine acquired Malmaison, and Pierre-Joseph Redouté became her official flower painter. Born in Martinique and christened Rose, as Empress she collected and categorized roses, creating one of the greatest rose gardens ever seen. Today the world reveres her because of her roses, but also because it was due to her encouragement that Redouté's major work, *Les Roses*, was created, and he went on to become the world's most renowned flower artist.

Today we have many flower artists. To mention only three in the rose field: Alfred Parsons, well known illustrator of the early years of this century; Allianora Rosse, who created the lovely portfolio of roses for the 1971 Time-Life Encyclopedia of Gardening; Nanae Ito who did the originals for the very beautiful colour plates of *Roses of Yesterday* Hallmark Cards, Inc., Published in 1967.

In Glass

Roses were revered and abounded in the gardens of the ancient Mediterranean world, but with the coming of the barbarians, these gardens were wiped out. Flowers, like people, were to find sanctuary behind monastery walls. The early monks were guilty of cherishing beauty, as well as the utility garden. It is small wonder, therefore, that some of the early art forms in which the rose is dominant should be religious in character.

I recall going, as a matter of duty, to see the rose windows of some of the great cathedrals of Europe, to be struck mute by the magnificence of what I saw. The rose windows of Notre Dame, Chartres, Westminster and York, dating from the 13th century, leave no doubt in the viewer's mind of the reverence, form (the rose) and beauty which inspired these early artisans.

In Textiles

Some of the earliest textiles in which the rose is often a predominant theme came from a nation of devoted gardeners—the Persians. They enjoyed their roses in winter while sheltering from cold winds, in the form of brilliant rugs, abounding in rich red roses.

The early castle fortresses of medieval Europe had little ground to spare for flower gardens, but this fact led to the great popularity of tapestries, which brought the rose and other flowers indoors to mellow cold stone walls. The white rose of England was a symbol of that country several centuries before the House of York emblazoned it on pennants to launch the War of the Roses.

In early church vestments and sacramental cloths, the white rose symbolized the purity of the Virgin, while the red rose represented the blood of Christ.

I do not think anyone could be prepared to estimate when the rose first appeared on clothing textiles, but I suspect it goes back to a period very soon after the first cloth was loomed and woven. The embroidered festive costumes of many countries are based on traditional designs, handed down through countless generations. The flowers are frequently simpler in form than their modern garden counterparts, but those early needlewomen reproduced the flowers they knew accurately and beautifully. The ladies of the great courts vied for magnificence, the embroideries on their gowns

often being executed in jewels. Elizabeth I was particularly partial to roses.

The industrial revolution led to new freedom and abundance in the creation of woven and printed designs in cloth. In the heyday of Victoriana, roses proliferated, and this drive has carried over into modern times until roses riot over our table linens, our bed linens, our drapes, our towels, and all manner of household material. Some of the most subtle rose designs are executed in damask, but, alas, the pleasure of the formal "white" table has all but vanished.

In Stone and Wood

The Greeks devoted the rose to Aphrodite, whose son Eros used roses to bribe the god of silence to hush up mama's affairs of the heart. The Romans related the rose to Venus and Cupid. In friezes of this ancient period, the gods were shown wreathed and garlanded with "their" flowers.

By the middle ages, the sculptured rose, often in stylized form, had found its way into the columns and finials in churches, and later into the homes of the aristocracy. From stone it wandered into wood, appearing in the adornment of furniture. An early example is the enormous Tudor rose which forms the centre of a version of King Arthur's Legendary Round Table, placed in Winchester Castle by Henry VII in 1486.

In Metal

The people of the island of Rhodes (the island's name derives of the Greek *rhodum*, meaning "rose") were active sea traders of the ancient world. Their currency spread throughout their trading area, and it bore a rose as its symbol. Perhaps the rose has some special affinity for seafaring nations, because it has also figured prominently on England's coinage since very early times. The coins of Edward IV and Henry VII bore stylized versions, while a more realistic rose appears on the Rosa Americana coin which was minted for early trade with the American colonies.

The rose is associated with valour and honour in a number of medals—the 600 year old Order of the Garter, which displays a pink rose enamelled on gold, and the Order of the Indian Empire, where the rose is dark red. Brazil's Order of the Rose is to be admired for its delicacy of execution, being a garland of small

enamelled roses on gold, suiting its purpose, which was to pay tribute to the bride of Emperor Pedro I.

Some of the more ornate suits of armour bore rose symbols, and indeed, there are few metals in which the rose has not been rendered.

Carefully and fortunately preserved until modern times are some of the exquisite golden rose-trees with which the popes of earlier times favoured Roman Catholic heads of state. These were sent with the blessing of the Holy Father, and greatly treasured by the recipients.

When silverware for table use came into general usage, it was the turn of the silversmiths to embark on a new round of creativity, and many lovely plates and cutlery pieces embodying the rose have been handed down to modern times.

The jewellers of bygone eras have left us some exquisite rose pieces. Benevenuto Cellini (1500–1571) was one of the best known, but the most famous was Carl Fabergé, Russian chief jeweller of the Tzars in Edwardian times. He displayed the height of his genius in his flowers. He took liberties in creating whimsies in the form of birds and animals, but never with his flowers, which were rendered exactly like their models. One of his most exquisite creations is a rose in the collection of our present Queen, Elizabeth II.

In Porcelain and China

Perhaps in no other field of permanency have roses flowered so abundantly as in potteries and china works all over the world. I shall not devote much space to this, as there are few households which do not house some examples. The artists who decorated the frail early porcelains did not have to follow set patterns as do their modern counterparts, however, and it is in the work from such great firms as T. H. and Charles de Havilland of Lomoges, Meissen, Minton, Royal Doulton, Sevres, Rose Medallion Chinese ware, Delft, Derby, we see whimsical and delightful roses of all hues. Often no two plates in a set of dishes are identical in design, adding greatly to their charm.

I always associated the name Rosenthal with contemporary design until I discovered that a beautifully formed cup and saucer, which I treasure because the roses on it were hand painted by a great aunt in the mid 19th century, came from this firm.

The actual form of the rose was used in the 1700s to create such everyday items as snuff boxes and inkpots, and later came the decorative flower whimsies so popular today. More recently, the Japanese ceramic artists have entered this field to create, among other items, long stemmed roses of great delicacy.

In What-Have-You

In my research for this article, I discovered that there are few art forms unpenetrated by the rose. It would be fascinating to cover them all at length, but time and space do not permit. I cannot leave this subject, however, without mentioning these:

Ballet—the most famous of these is *Spectre de Las Rose*, choreographer Fokine. This was Nijinski's most famous role. In fact, he is reputed to have become heartily sick of the renown which his famous last leap achieved. His costume, as a rose personified, was created by Bokst, of realistic rose petals. The story is delightful, of a maiden's awakening by a dream lover in the form of a rose.

Opera—the best known in which the rose is a central theme is *Der Rosenkavalier* by Richard Strauss. The writer saw a not-particularly inspired production in Vienna in 1950, but I yearn to see and hear Glyndebourne's version in more recent times, which is said to be outstanding.

Printer's Art—I didn't know how else to classify such widely diverse media as stamps and valentines. The Victoria and Albert Museum in London has an absolutely delightful collection of 19th century valentines. For stamp collectors who are also rosarians, there are such precious items as the Russian polar expedition commemorative; the anniversary stamp of St. Rosa of Lima, Peru; the Nehru commemorative of India.

I have not, nor do I intend, to get into the culinary arts related to the rose—these have been too extensively dealt with by others more talented in this field than I.

I do, though, want to make one comment. Rosarians continue to hanker after a blue rose. It may never be achieved in Nature, but it is available readily in almost any art form. You have but to stroll through the stationery, china, linen or yard goods depart-

ments of any large store, to find blue roses flowering merrily in their chosen medium. And they are blue, blue, blue!

Truly, what is so international an item as the Rose? If we ever achieve a symbol of world unity, it should include the Queen of Flowers to symbolize man's universal appreciation of true beauty. It was fitting, indeed, that the most outstanding modern rose should be called 'Peace'!

"Beer is a very good thing for the working man, but you don't pour it over him when he is asleep. By leaving manure on the beds during the winter this is exactly what you are doing." From Bigger and Better Roses by C. F. Mappin, published by Robert M. McBride & Co. in 1936.

Let's Talk About Spraying Roses!

CHAS. P. DAWSON

President, Evergreen Inc. Louisville, KY.

FIRST, if you do not intend keeping your rose plants watered, fertilized and sprayed regularly, forget them. Just do not ruin some good rose plants by purchasing them and sticking them into the ground. Let's try to remember first of all, a healthy rose plant will need less spraying than a poorly grown one; so plant that rose plant in a large hole, after two gallons of course peat or leaf-mould has been worked into the soil. If the soil is heavy clay, also mix in some sand so drainage will continue even after the humus has rotted away.

Many rosarians prefer to dust their rose plants while others control insects by applying the granular insecticide that is systemic and usually mixed with fertilizer. I am not condemning either practice. I, too, use a good mixture of rose dust on some plants, plants that seem to be host plants for mildew, black spot and certain insects. But spraying with a water mixed material is my programme, and the dusting is a hurried way to protect a plant here and there between my regular spraying schedule. I feel that our first spraying of the growing year should be made at cut back time. I use twice as much phaltan or two tablespoonsful of phaltan plus a good miticide per gallon of water. I spray as quickly as possible after pruning and cleaning up the mess. Make sure the whole plant gets a good coverage, especially the fresh cut ends, also all the surrounding area, as spores and insects sometimes winter over in mulch etc.

My next spraying is made when the small bloom buds start appearing UNLESS I have seen aphids on my plants. If so, I kill them with a complete coverage of diazinon, spectracide it is sometimes labelled. I like this insecticide very much even though I do use a systemic insecticide when the regular spray season starts. There are times when I feel that the rose plants have enough of

the systemic in their sap stream, that much more would cause foliar damage, yet some large insects do not get killed and spectracide (diazinon) will kill them without adding to the systemic already inside the plant.

Systemics, the modern way to spray really does a fine job for me in controlling thrip, aphids and small insects. It is compatible with almost any fungicide and after five or more hours much of the material has entered into the plant cells and a rain does not wash all of it away. We are also unable to control most infestations of red spider mite with systemic insecticides, yet, if everyone would just spray all materials under the foliage every time we spray we would seldom get bad infestations of red spider mite. These little devils may start after several warm dry days, and if they did infest a spot in your rose garden last year keep a sharp eye on that same spot this year as that is where they will make their first outbreak. Oh yes, we may have gotten them under control, think we cleaned them up, but somehow next year there they are, causing the foliage to lose that good dark green lustre, turning a greyish red, and in the case of bad infestations, small webs may be found and some foliage falls off . . . What to do? Well, I think the first thing is to remove three or even four sets of foliage near the ground, thus we CAN spray all that is left, and one spraying, if every underside is covered, may clean them up. Malathion alone will seldom clean them up, neither will our commonly used every day insecticide, no, we must use a miticide, one that is formulated especially for red spider mites. Never mix another insecticide with a miticide as we are very apt to use three times as much or many gallons of miticide spray when we do good job as we would use when spraying a general purpose spray, thus the plants would get overdosed with insecticide. This can readily happen if the person spraying does not keep enough pressure on the sprayer to cause the output to become a fine mist or very small droplets.

Most of us may try to spray just one more plant before re-pumping that spray can, thus we are not really spraying when the pressure gets that low, large drops are coming from the sprayer, apt to run down to the tip of the leaf and collect there, causing foliar damage. Some of us are apt to go back over the plants a second time if we have spray materials left over. This is just the same as mixing into the tank two times as much as is recommended. Far better to use the extra material as a spray on your

holly trees, or dogwoods or other ornamentals. Remember, keep the pressure high on your sprayer. Many are now using the so called hose-on type sprayers, one that works off the garden hose and mixes the concentrate from the jar with the water as it flows out through the mixing valve in the sprayer head. These sprayers do not make small drops unless we have high pressure on our water lines. As much as 65 or 70 pounds is necessary for best results. I would much rather use the pump-up sprayer, the atomist blast sprayer, or any that I know would cause small drops or mist to be blown onto my roses. However, the hose-on is easy to use and it certainly beats no spraying at all.

These and all sprayers should be checked annually to see if the mixture is correct or if the orifice in the nozzle on the pump-up or powered sprayer has become enlarged. The wettable materials we use sometimes are abrasive and do enlarge the hole in the nozzle, allowing larger drops to be sprayed. Every spring you should check your hose-on sprayer to see if the mixing valve is working correctly. They also become enlarged and allow too much materials in too little water. Testing may be accomplished by placing plain water in the jar, up to the one gallon mark, then spraying into a container until the one gallon is gone from the jar, mixed with water from the hose. If the mixture is correct you will have exactly a gallon of water in the container. If not, try filling the jar to the two gallon line and spray that into a container. If there are not two gallons of water in the container when the jar is empty, better take that sprayer back to the store and get it sent back to the factory. No matter how much we spray or dust we cannot turn a poor plant into a first class bloomer, but with poor spraying or using improperly calibrated sprayers we can quickly turn a good plant into a poor, poor producing plant.

I think the best time to spray is late in the afternoon. Some say early in the morning. I am forced at times to use mornings, but if I do, I like to get it done before the sun gets too high. Plants will absorb too much too fast when the sun is hot on wet spray, also some foliar damage may occur from the sun shining through drops of water. Never spray if the soil is dry and that is one reason I like evening sprayings. I like to water during the A.M. and spray a couple of hours before dark. I use the atomist, and spraying two or three hundred rose plants is a matter of minutes. The canister or tank holds 12 pints when full. I like to



'COVENTRY CATHEDRAL' (floribunda-H.T. type)
(*'Little Darling'* × *'Goldilocks'*) × *'Irish Mist'*
Raised by S. McGredy IV
TRIAL GROUND CERTIFICATE 1971



CHINA ROSES

Back row, three bronze vases:

First Vase

'Perle d'Or' and one
flower of 'Comtesse
du Cayla'

Front row: Carved Chinese Brush
Holder:

R. chinensis viridiflora ('Green Rose')
'Fortune's Double Yellow'

Resting on the tray: one half-opened flower of 'Ramona'

Second Vase

'Cécile Brunner'
'Cramoisi Supérieur' (3)

Third Vase

Red 'Louis XIV'
White 'Rhodes' Rose'
'Mme Laurette Messimy'

Carved Box for holding a block
of Chinese ink: Miniatures:

'Rosina', 'Cinderella', *R. roulettii*

have space inside to shake the material and keep it in suspension so I do not fill it full, just about 11 pints of water in the 12 pint canister. I then add as much spray material as I would in two gallons of water in any other sprayer. We get so much more coverage, 4–5 times as much per gallon, as a mist covers all the foliage on the underside without runoff. I then go back over the tops, spraying or directing the spray about three feet over the tops of the buds, allowing the material to fall onto the new growth and buds much like morning dew. It stays there this way. I use one slightly rounded tablespoonful of benlate, two TEASPOONSFUL of 75% phaltan, plus the recommended amount of insecticide to 2 gallons of water, or 11 pints of water in the atomist.

In spraying for red spider mite I find Galecron or Fundal (same material) to be best but it is not available everywhere and some may have to use Kelthane, Tedion or other miticide. If the infestation is bad, I suggest you wash the underside of the foliage with water at high pressure then spray the miticide. The water washing will not only wash off the webs, allowing the spray to get to the eggs and mite better, it will also drown many mites.

If rose rust starts I use my benlate (benomyl) phaltan combination, but spray every 5–6 days for five applications, making sure I wet every bit of the underside as well as the surface of each leaf. I also use the same for blackspot and mildew, but once I have this fungus under control I spray only every 10–12 days. I also mix in the insecticide. I have met some who claim that benlate is not compatible with insecticides or any other material. I do not find this so as we have been using this combination, benlate, phaltan and systemic or diazinon insecticides on many roses for the past two years and have seen no damage. During the season for eating insects, we use the diazinon plus sevin. Sevin is not exactly what we want, it is what we have. It does have a long residual, killing for as long as it is not washed off. Bud worms are the hardest to control of all the eating insects. We have to be sure we wet all the bud as well as the neck beneath the bud, as these are the primary sources of entrance.

What have we learned? First, a dormant spray after cutting back in spring is a big help, also include a good miticide. Next, spray UNDER the foliage every time you spray. Be sure the calibration of your sprayer is correct. Remove some of the bottom foliage after the first blooming so we can easily spray under all

foliage every time we spray. Do not take advice from everyone who wants to give it, rather, if you are a beginner, talk to someone who does grow real good roses. Most who do are happy to help others, even at the risk of having them beat them on the show table.

Watch for the arrival of thrip and spray more often while the big infestation is on. Thrip move northwards from our southern states and arrive about the same time each year. I have seen many first crops cut off and sent to the dump because thrip had ruined them while yet in bud form. You may have to spray two or even three times per week for a few weeks just wetting the buds each time. If systemic insecticide were used each time our foliage would become dwarfed as too much would be in the sap, so we use some such material as diazinon between sprayings of systemic insecticides. I have sprayed black leaf 40 (nicotine sulphate) into an open bloom and killed as many as 50 thrip only to find a new infestation in a few hours or the next day. Black leaf 40 has good contact killing ability but a short residual life.

I suppose the best advice I can give anyone is to use a lot of common sense. You would really be surprised if you knew how many people are actually afraid they will kill their roses if they spray them, or how many are afraid of any spray material. We must be cautious and clean up after we finish spraying, trying not to inhale the spray, by spraying with the wind, but very few of us are going to get sick from spraying roses if we spray as directed, have respect for the material by being careful and above all never use more per gallon than is recommended.

I have not said anything about foliar fertilizers; yes, they are good for boosting quality and sometimes when our fertilizer elements are locked up in the soil by unbalanced P.H. or too much of any one element, foliar fertilizer will feed the plant vital food that may not be drawn up by the roots. All foliar fertilizers have a material in them that cause the stoma, or absorbing part of the plant cell to open and absorb the foliar fertilizer. Remember this when spraying in the hot sun.

Man has crossed and re-crossed the roses of today and some do not winter as we would wish, thus some winter protection is necessary. In areas that are constantly covered with snow during severe weather, rose plants come through the winters much better than they do here in our Louisville area, where we may have zero temperatures at night and fifteen degrees above freezing at noon

with no real low the next night and rain instead of snow. Roses are hard to winter here. We find the styrafoam rose protector about the best way of getting them through, but we have to drill some holes in the styrafoam to allow some of the moisture to pass out, otherwise canes will become mouldy and rot. If we are using this type of winter protection we like to strip off all the foliage after the plants are cut down to fit under the cover and spray them exactly as we do at cut back time then after the dormant spray has dried place the winter protectors on them. At no other time during the growing season do we use two tablespoonsful of phaltan per gallon of water; much better to use two TEASPOONS.

"It is the little things that count in rose growing, as in most other matters; attention to details is the secret of success. One might also, I think, include the art of pottering, and not everyone can potter to advantage." From Rose Growing for Amateurs by H. H. Thomas, first published by Cassell & Co., Ltd. in 1916.

Preservatives for Cut Blooms

DR. E. V. PARUPS

Canada Department of Agriculture, Ottawa

THE CUT rose or any other flower is a living plant part undergoing the same aging process as the flowers left uncut on the plant. This length of cut-life has been affected by several interacting factors, such as: water supply and uptake related to bacterial or physiological stem "plugging", presence of sugars as source of energy for respiration, presence of anti-oxidative compounds, i.e. ascorbic acid, to maintain plant cells in a healthy condition, and prevention of ethylene damage.

Water supply—When the flower is cut from the plant the water supply is cut off, air bubbles may enter the stem blocking the water flow, and the bloom may wilt. The remedy here is to re-cut the stem end under water and although this approach has been considered unnecessary, it appears to be working. Probably the most important cause of wilting is the blocking of water supply in the flower stem by growth of microbes (bacteria, yeasts, or fungi). Chemicals, such as sodium hypochlorite, copper sulphate, silver or aluminium nitrate, zinc acetate and 8-hydroxyquinoline sulphate or citrate (8-HQS) have been used to eliminate or decrease this plugging and thus to prolong the vase-life of flowers. 8-hydroxyquinoline found the widest usage because of its effectiveness and relative safety. Water supply may be blocked also because of "physiological" causes. This plugging may be dependent on micro-organisms in the keeping solution secreting enzymes and other metabolic products which are carried by water into the stem and blocks its passage. Injured cells at the cut end of stems will also release materials which may be re-deposited in the water conducting vessels higher up in the stem.

The chemical nature of these plugs is a very complex one—the plugs may contain lipids, pectic-like substances, carbohydrates and some enzymes. This complexity is understandable if one

considers the potential source of these plugs: as the flower is cut an unavoidable process of senescence is started and cells begin to degenerate releasing cell components which are transported with the water stream in the xylem and contribute to plugging. This type of plugging may be avoided by using somewhat acid flower preservative solutions and the previously mentioned 8-HQS, which is also a metal-binding compound.

Water quality itself may affect the vase-life of flowers: softening of hard water decreased the cut-life of carnations kept in this water.

The consumption of water by cut flowers may be lowered thus eliminating wilting: roses held in water containing 8-HQS have partially closed stomata and decreased loss of water. Sucrose has similar "water-saving" properties: flowers held in sucrose containing solutions used up less water and did not loose as much fresh weight as those kept in water only.

Sugars as source of energy—The leaves contain carbohydrates (sugar and starch) which are the main sources of food for cut roses and other flowers. Thus, roses grown in CO_2 —enriched air, presumably amply supplied with photosynthetic products, had a longer cut-life than similar roses grown in normal atmosphere. Further, cut stems in winter may have no reserves to feed the opening bud and thus a "shot" of sucrose in solution prolonged the cut-life of roses and prevented break-down of proteins leading to "blueing" of red rose petals. The senescence of plant parts, in this case the cut roses, or other flowers, may be delayed to a large extent by supplying energy rich compounds, i.e. sucrose.

Antioxidants: iso-ascorbic acid—Promotion of growth of plants by iso-ascorbic acid was related to the promotion of water uptake in plant tissues and may have a direct effect on prevention of plug formation in rose stem and the extension of cut-life of flowers in general. The water uptake was facilitated also by 8-HQS: however, the iso-ascorbic acid was more effective than 8-HQS in promoting the water uptake of cut rose stems. The maintenance of cell structure, function, and metabolism is dependent on supply of respiratory substances and energy transfer reactions. Iso-ascorbic acid promotes these processes and may delay the aging of plant tissues. It acts also as a protective agent against the detrimental effects of ammonia which, due to protein breakdown in cut flowers, may cause "blueing" of certain roses.

Removal of ethylene—from air in the storage rooms or containers will improve the keeping quality and cut-life span of roses and other flowers. A number of compounds in commercially obtainable devices will accomplish this: mercury perchlorate is an effective sorbent, but toxic and thus creates complications in today's pollution-conscious society. Manganese containing soda limes may be used to absorb ethylene. Activated charcoal is also an excellent sorbent for ethylene and a purifier of atmosphere in general. The removal of ethylene or other objectionable gases from air by any of these devices may be one of the technically feasible approaches to prolong the cut-life of flowers while they are in the hands of the grower, wholesaler or retailer. *Hypobaric (low) atmospheric pressure* in the storage rooms or containers is the latest means to prolong the cut-life of flowers. This is based on the fact that at low pressures the diffusion of ethylene is increased and thus its concentration in plant tissues decreases. As experience and knowledge is gained, at some future time the grower or seller of roses, will also use the *ethylene-synthesis depressing compounds*. There are chemicals, the substituted benzo-thiadiazoles may be mentioned, which either will decrease the symptoms of ethylene toxicity or decrease its synthesis.

Among the treatments and procedures used to prolong the cut-life of roses, employable by growers, florists, and consumers are the floral preservatives. The grower should use them right after cutting, if the roses are to be stored in water for any time. The wholesaler and retailer should use these mixtures and solutions while the roses are in their hands. Likewise, garden rose growers can enjoy cut blooms from their gardens for a longer period of time. These solutions, if properly chosen and used, will show the most spectacular results where it counts the most—in the home.

There are a number of commercial or non-commercial flower preservative mixtures on the market—all of them are prolonging the cut-life of flowers to some extent. However, considering the present day knowledge, the performance of many of these mixtures may be improved upon. Our purpose was to develop a flower preservative solution better than those used now. This was done under Dr. Allan Chan's guidance at the Ornamentals Research Service in Ottawa.

The aqueous solution of the mixture, selected from pre-

liminary experiments was: 50–100 ppm 8-hydroxyquinoline sulphate (8-HQS); 100 ppm sodium iso-ascorbate; and 4% sucrose. The pH of this solution was 4.8, using distilled water.

Blooms of roses, 'Forever Yours', 'Better Times', 'Baccara', and 'Regal Gold', carnation, 'Cardinal Sim' and 'Improved White Sim', and snapdragons, 'Pennsylvania' were cut from greenhouse-grown plants and tested.

Longevity was the number of days from cutting, when the first two to three petals of rose were unfolding, to petal drop or when "bent neck" developed. Carnations were discarded when the blooms lost colour or became "sleepy" and snapdragons when half of the florets lost their crisp appearance and colour.

The cut-life of roses 'Forever Yours', 'Baccara' and 'Better Times' averaged 10 days if kept in the "Ottawa" solution. The average cut-life of 'Regal Gold' was about 8 days but the concentration of sucrose of the "Ottawa" solution had to be decreased from 4 to 2%, in order to avoid the browning of petals. The cut-life of snapdragons and carnations was extended to 13 and 9.7 days, respectively, when kept in the "Ottawa" solution. This solution was a very good flower preservative for snapdragons; for carnations the concentration of 8-hydroxyquinoline in the solution should be increased to 200 ppm. At this concentration it may be used as an excellent solution for opening of bud-cut carnations.

The effectiveness of this solution as a floral preservative depends partly on activity and effects of iso-ascorbic acid. The inclusion of this compound resulted in a novel cut flower keeping solution which was superior to the best commercial and non-commercial solutions tested.

In conclusion, if the roses or other cut flowers are vigorous, free of damage, be it from diseases, insects or mechanical damage, kept in cool temperature, in proper flower preservative solution, and in an atmosphere which prevents or minimizes ethylene production, they will reach the consumer in the best of condition. Rose specialists can also benefit from the use of good floral preservatives. Whether the cut rose blooms are to be used in home decorations or in shows and exhibitions, they will be enhanced by the addition of an effective preservative to the water.

Measuring Sticks for Miniatures

C. T. WILSON

"THE TIME has come," the Walrus said, "to talk of many things: of shoes—and ships—and sealing wax—and cabbages and Kings." "Cabbages and Kings." It drifts into my mind repeatedly these recent days as I work among, or just sit and admire, my wee roses.

A quote from Alice in Wonderland is a fitting opening for any comments I may make about the miniature rose, for my old friends will recall that my rose rockeries are to me fairyland and the wee bushes in residence there are happy elvin sprites; Princes and Princesses, Dwarves, Imps and Pixies. Cabbages and Kings—it's curious, now I think of it, that none of these fairyland personalities among my roses, come from Alice's Wonderland. I'm sure most every other fairyland adventure has some representative in miniature rose nomenclature.

The people, in greenhouses and nurseries, who work with the development of new miniature roses must be a happy, lovable, romantic group of individuals. How else could these wee ones continue through the years to maintain such a carefree nomenclature with all elves and dwarves and gems, bright sunshine and merry happenings; with only a very occasional break that might reflect a lack of aptitude or a bit of commercialism. Perhaps this is one of my "measuring sticks". The measurement of romance and fantasy and of love in the names of these delightful "Kinder".

Cabbages and Kings—Kings and Princes, Queens and Princesses—Dwarf Kings and Fairy Princesses and Prince Charmings. Cabbages—Isn't "my little cabbage" a term of endearment among some folk? True "a cabbage" is a derogatory comment to make of any self-respecting rose, but "My Little Cabbage"?—Mon Petit (My Little Man), Kara (Dear One), Pour Toi (For You My Dear), Baby Darling?—Can we find a measuring stick to somehow gauge the affection engendered by every one of these charming residents of Fairyland?

Cabbages! I'm afraid my very latest love affair is with a cabbage! Thirty-five years of happy loving of the wee elves and pixies and now I've given my heart to a cabbage. Are you acquainted with "Memory Lane"? It's adorable, it's delicious, just like an old fashioned Centifolia (a cabbage rose) fragrance and all; and it's a miniature! —a miniature in good standing with a pedigree of the first order. I'm frightened, however, about my Memory Lane, a stripling now of less than a year's growth. It has produced a low bush with medium sized bloom (adorable cabbages) but already larger canes and leaves are beginning to appear. What measuring stick will I use next year to assess this sweet rose, which I fear will join the ranks of so many of the more recent ones who, like Little Buckeroo, Granadina, and some others of their early predecessors, seem to have outgrown their breeches.

"What's happening to our miniatures?" "Where are the true miniatures?" "These monstrosities are not miniatures!" Distressed cries come pouring in; unhappy gardeners, unhappy exhibitors, unhappy lovers of the petite and the charming, the diminutive. I think of that prideful exclamation of Henry Correvon's when writing of his, then new, Rouletii, "Others are minute but mine is minutissima." I also recall that when introducing Rosina as Josephine Wheatcroft in England, Harry Wheatcroft commented that by budding Rosina to briar understock he had much improved it's size and quality (although Rosina without any urge of understock is of itself a large miniature).

What kind of measuring stick can we use to satisfy the clamour for a one-inch bloom on the one hand and the persistent introduction of heavy two-inch (or more) flowered varieties on the other?

"I don't care about the bush, just so the bloom is small," says one correspondent. Perhaps the old Dorothy Perkins rambler would meet approval here. Its bloom is surely smaller than many of the Miniatures. "The hybridizer must demonstrate that his plant is miniature and the bloom is small before it is classified a miniature," demands another. With this I could agree, but, demonstrate to whom? Who classifies a new rose anyway? I've been asking that for many years without finding an acceptable answer. "The Judges are favouring the smaller ones at last," gloats still another. Is it the prerogative of a Judge to favour any particular size or style or form? Are their judgements based on the

quality of the bloom within the range of the variety being shown, or on an artificial standard of perfection they have established in their personal minds. If there is an ideal, what is it? What is that standard of perfection? What measuring stick can we use?

"The Miniatures are all too large." "No Miniature should be allowed over one inch!" This almost seems to be a battle cry and one sometimes wonders if it is the bloom on the show table, or in the garden, that is the source of complaint. Does the tail wag the dog? Is it the show table or the garden that is the stage of greatest importance to the rosarian? Strangely with all this clamour we find that where but one or two miniatures were grown there are now a dozen bushes and where formerly there were a dozen there are now fifty. Two or three classes for Miniatures at our shows now give way to schedules of twenty or thirty and even more classes, and a score of entries at a show now become five or six hundred. Once again what measuring stick should we apply?

Through all of this the most important measuring stick has been neglected; the gauge by which all of these wee roses *must* be measured, the gauge of definition. *What is a miniature rose?*

Unfortunately, throughout all rosedom we have no official standards by which we classify our various types of roses. This division of types, important both in garden and at show table seems to be left to vague and uncertain circumstances somewhere behind the scene. Yet we reject and disqualify with abandon, almost with glee, when we discover an improperly classified rose on the show table. Grandiflora, H.T., Floribunda, Polyantha, Shrub, Miniature? Classified by whom? But I digress: I must get back to my own back yard.

What is a miniature rose? Our first measuring stick must be the word "miniature" itself. What do we mean by a Miniature Rose? Are we trying to define the size of a bloom, or of a plant; or are we seeking to define a distinctive botanic species and its hybrids? Miniature—existing on a very small scale—proportionately reduced in all its parts. A Miniature Rose—a rose that can trace its ancestry back to "*R. Chinensis Minima*".

There is substantial ground on which to accept this latter definition. Without recourse to statistical data here, I think we can safely assume that in botanic nomenclature "Miniature Rose" is a synonymous name applied to the "Fairy Rose" of the nineteenth century and that these names do refer to the species

"*R. Chinensis Minima*" and are progeny of that species. I make this then the first requirement, the first measurement of my Miniature Rose—that it has a true lineage, a family tree which can trace its blood line to *Chinensis Minima*.

Fortunately our miniatures are in a unique position in the development of their history; and their blood line is still clear and traceable. Outside of a scant half-dozen among the three hundred plus varieties their lineage is easily traced to one of the three founders of the Miniature Kingdom: Rouletii, Pompon de Paris or Oakington Ruby. The outsiders such as Mr. Bluebird, Blue Mist or White Fairy quickly betray themselves with non-conforming foliage, flowers and stems.

Beside that necessary blood line, that lineage, there is another measuring stick that we must use. Our Miniature must also conform to the desired traits of its heritage. It must retain those features that have set it apart. It must be "on a smaller scale"—"proportionately reduced in all its parts". It must be diminutive, petite. It must take after Grandpa or perhaps Grandma. Can this conformity be measured with tape or calipers? It seems there is an intangible dividing line, and a very discriminatory judgement is needed here to measure the petite against the crass, and the traditional family heritage against its modern counterparts. Undoubtedly Cricri, Fire Princess and Persian Princess, with large foliage, thick stems and heavy many-petalled blossoms are too large, but what about Starina and its delightful half open buds? If we are to accept Jackie and Easter Morning can we refuse Little Sunset and Beauty Secret or even Baby Pinocchio? Look back at Little Buckeroo. We've already said he was too big for his breeches; then what about Baby Masquerade and Rosina and Bit O'Sunshine?

Perhaps we should look once again at old Rouletii itself, the progenitor of so many of our miniatures. This is indeed the difficult measuring stick, the one that is so hard to apply. As with micrometer and calipers, a gentle hand is needed. Perhaps our hybridizers and nurserymen can ease the touch on those calipers a bit by giving more heed to this measure of conformity to heritage we would like to see perpetuated. Perhaps we, too, can help by being more discriminating in our own selections for our own gardens. After all, we do grow and show the ones we want. Our personal selection is the final measure of approval.

So, I make these two measuring sticks my definition of a Miniature Rose. First, a blood line, a recognised descendent of *R. Chinensis Minima*. Second, a conformity to the desired traits of that species—low bush, petite foliage, small bloom—and I would like to add to that a small portion of elfin charm, fairy like charisma, but maybe that would be just too much to expect.

One final measuring stick comes to mind. Something to measure the quality of those varieties which come to us as sports instead of seedlings. Along with sports of distinctive colour variations such as Orange Sunshine (a sport of Bit O'Sunshine) and Nancy Hall (a sport of Mary Adair) we have the occasional introduction of varieties like Fairyland, Starlet Ann and Tricolor which prove to be not different from the parent bush from which they sported; synonymous names rather than new varieties. To what extent are these sports (mutations) measured, tried and tested? To what extent are their differences proven reliable, stable, before they receive recognition and are marketed: and also to what extent are commercial synonymous names controlled and original names disclosed? Now as I ponder this I do wonder—Does this last measuring stick really measure the wee rose or does it measure the nursery responsible for its introduction?

This is quite a handful of sticks that I have offered you. I hope you find the right ones with which to measure the miniature roses growing in your Fairyland.

Rose Breeding

H. H. MARSHALL

*Canada Department of Agriculture Research Station,
Morden, Manitoba*

THE rose was probably the first plant cultivated primarily for its beauty and its popularity is still high. Its beauty is recorded in ancient sculpture and on video tape. While its flowers and fruit may be eaten, these have seldom been important food items. The reasons for the rose's long popularity are aesthetic. Its beauty of colour, form and fragrance are so much appreciated that whole sections of the nursery, florist and perfume industries are based on the rose.

Throughout history, gardeners have sought and are still seeking better roses but this search has not produced a perfect rose. The reasons for this are that rose lovers differ greatly in their tastes and preferences, they use roses for several purposes and they live in many climates. No one rose is acceptable for all these situations. There is no perfect rose, only better roses, better for one place or purpose or for another.

Roses are used as cut flowers, garden flowers to be seen individually or in a mass, for a fence or windbreak, for landscaping, as vines to cover a wall and as perfume for a garden, a room or a lady. Rose breeders are still trying to provide better roses for many purposes and climates while listening to the demands for something new.

Rose breeders have a great range of possible parents in the 100 or so species and the few thousand horticultural varieties or cultivars. The species are mostly low or medium sized deciduous shrubs, but some are climbing, creeping or large shrubs, and a few are evergreen. Crepin divided the genus *Rosa* into 15 subgenera or groups of similar species. The range of colour, size and distribution of flowers and fruit are equally great and double flowers are known in several species. They are found throughout

the colder and temperate region of the northern hemisphere extending south to New Mexico, Abyssinia and India. The species, ancestral to the most beautiful modern roses, are almost entirely from three sub-genera from southern Europe and Asia with small infusions from northern areas. Since no species of these sub-genera is hardy throughout most of Canada, we are forced to look elsewhere for hardiness for our better roses.

Many rose species cross freely, but in others crosses are made with difficulty, if at all. The hybrids may be fertile in different degrees or sterile, making further progress difficult or impossible. Difficulties arise from the fact that roses have chromosomes in multiples of 7, ranging from 14 to 56. Crosses between species with different numbers can be expected to be difficult. However, crosses among species with the same chromosome number are not always possible because of differences in the chromosome structure or cell chemistry.

The colours of roses have been studied and found to be due to several pigments in three classes, anthocyanins, flavonoids, and carotenoids. Of the three, anthocyanins, cyanin (red or crimson) is found in almost all red, lavender or pink roses and is the only pigment in many. Pelargonin (scarlet) is found in a few polyantha, floribunda and hybrid tea roses, but is not known in a species. These are the only red pigments in the main groups of cultivated roses. The third, peonin (pink to purple) appears in *R. rugosa* and its hybrid, and in a few North American species. Cyanin is usually present with pelargonin or peonin. Several faint yellow or ivory flavonoid pigments are found in ivory white, yellow and some pink roses. Yellow colours are due to carotenoid pigments while truly white roses contain none. Pigments may vary in intensity or distribution or may be combined with others to give the numerous shades found in roses.

Several species have been used as parents in attempts to combine hardiness with desirable horticultural characters. *R. rugosa* from north-east Asia has been used extensively and is a parent of a large number of hardy shrub roses. The North American species, *R. blanda*, *R. woodsii*, *R. nitida* and *R. acicularis* have also been used in similar crosses. Together they have given a number of good flowering shrubs, but few people will plant them where they can be enjoyed as part of a larger landscape picture. Nurserymen fail to emphasize that they should be used differently. Their

flowers have short stems and lack quality on close inspection, so are not suitable for cutting. Infertile hybrids are common, making further progress difficult.

Rosa arkansana, *R. laxa* and *R. spinosissima* are hardy, at least in some forms, and have 28 chromosomes as do many hybrid tea and floribunda cultivars. *R. spinosissima altaica* has given some hardy attractive hybrids usually with ivory, pink or yellow flower colours. Some are difficult to propagate and as parents they are often highly infertile. *R. laxa* is being used successfully by some breeders but our present breeding programme at the Morden Research Station is based on *R. arkansana*, the most plentiful native rose under prairie conditions. This is a variable species and many names such as *R. suffulta*, *R. pratincola*, *R. alcea*, *R. subglauca*, and *R. lunnellii* have been given to forms of it.

R. arkansana is a low-growing species, 1.5 to 3 feet high, that has been described as sub herbaceous. It will flower on old wood, but if this has been destroyed, by fire or otherwise, it will flower on new branches from underground stems. These flower later, thus giving a long season of bloom, but they are not everblooming. This species is native to the Canadian Prairies and to a large section of the adjoining United States, so is able to tolerate cold and drought. The flowers are usually pink but may be white, red or spotted with colour. They may contain either or both cyanin and peonin or neither. It does not cross easily with hybrid tea or floribunda roses, but certain cultivars will accept *R. arkansana* pollen. First generation hybrids like Assiniboine are highly effective as pollen parents with many cultivars and species.

We are making progress towards a class of roses that will resemble floribunda or hybrid tea roses. They tip kill in winter or can be cut back in spring since they regrow vigorously from the root and bloom every summer. They are not fully repeat blooming, but will bear small to very large clusters of good quality bloom for most of the summer. They propagate easily from greenwood cuttings in mist, giving over 90 per cent growing plants, so need not be on a suckering rootstock. 'Assiniboine', 'Cuthbert Grant' and 'Adelaide Hoodless' as vigorous hybrids that have been released to date from our programme. The latter was named in 1972 to honour the founder of the Federated Women's Institutes of Canada, Mrs. Adelaide Hunter Hoodless. This new rose is

presently being propagated under the auspices of the Canadian Ornamental Plant Foundation.

Finally, these *R. arkansana* hybrids have some novel characteristics. Peonia is unknown in roses other than *R. rugosa* hybrids nor is it known in combination with pelargonin, but both have been found in *R. arkansana* hybrids. Both peonin and pelargonin are fluorescent giving brilliant colours in sunlight, where ultra-violet is transformed to visible colour. Cyanin is not fluorescent and is probably responsible for the bluish tones seen in over-age roses. The spotted character has also been transmitted to some seedlings. A number of very floriferous dwarfs have appeared in certain progenies. It is early to say how valuable these new characters may be but they should at least give some interesting novelties, in addition to the new class of hardier bedding roses.

(Reprinted with permission of the author and
Canadian Nurseryman.)



'SAGA' (shrub)
'Rudolph Timm' × ('Chanelle' × 'Piccadilly')
Raised by R. Harkness & Co. Ltd
TRIAL GROUND CERTIFICATE 1972



‘TROIKA’ (H.T.)

Parentage unknown

Raised by N. Poulsen, Denmark

TRIAL GROUND CERTIFICATE 1972

Recent U.S. Introductions

FRED EDMUNDS

THIS is a discussion of some of the newer American introductions of note. It is not a complete list because the United States, like every other country on earth, is dependent upon the remarkable efforts of European hybridizers who provide over half of all new rose varieties that are worth while introduced in North America. This discussion covers only those introductions of U.S. origin or European varieties that are being marketed only in the States.

It has been several years since we have had any outstanding issue in the floribunda class. This year we have several. *Bahia* is a very strong, vigorous variety reaching two and a half to three feet and spreading almost as wide as it is high. The foliage is crisp and leathery and normally disease resistant although it will occasionally suffer from a touch of mildew. The large full well-formed blooms arrive in sizeable clusters that at times during the spring and fall will virtually cover the top of the plant. The surface of the petal is Tropicana orange, but the reverse is yellowish which has the effect of intensifying and warming the brilliant orange red. Because it is so eye-catching it might be best used en masse alone.

Bon Bon is a low spreading floribunda with very large hybrid tea type blooms of a deep pink with a silvery reverse. The stems are somewhat short for cutting, but the plant makes an excellent low border, is apparently hardy and fairly disease resistant.

Apache Tears is a compact large-flowered type floribunda, near white with a suffused crimson picotee edge. It probably never makes the mass of blooms one expects of most floribundas but it does provide many of its buds on single stems which makes it attractive for cut flowers.

Among the hybrid teas there is only one true white worth mentioning—*White Masterpiece*. The blooms are almost crystal-line without a trace of any other colour. The form is excellent as

long as the weather is cool, but it opens rather quickly when it's warm. The plant is somewhat shorter and more spreading than John F. Kennedy, which it resembles, and it does have good mildew resistance. In the near white class is *Touch of Venus* which boasts very tall, long stemmed plants with large, well-formed blooms that open rather slowly despite its few petals. An interesting new exhibition variety, particularly in cool weather.

The only yellow representative is *Apollo* which is tremendously tall, a heavy producer of smallish elongate buds that are ideal for cut flowers, but far too loose and floppy to be shown. Tender in extreme climates, too.

Medallion is a pale apricot occasionally tinged pink in cool weather. The plants are vigorous and tall with most blooms borne on long stems. The huge size and rather loose petallage will probably limit its effectiveness as a show variety. However, most varieties in this colour class have even more severe limitations. Hardier than almost any other apricot I know.

Perfume Delight and *Century Two* are both large, perfectly formed exhibition pinks. *Perfume Delight* is an upright plant with sturdy stems, covered with elongate but rather flat looking foliage that will occasionally mildew. Hardy and extremely fragrant. *Century Two* has a rather spreading open plant, although the blooms are borne upright and it has good glossy disease resistant foliage. It is not, however, as hardy as most pinks and seems to be stingy with basal production.

Sunset Jubilee and *Sunrise Sunset* are both pink blends with the outside rows of petals nearly pure pink and the inner centre a pleasing flesh pink. Both are tall vigorous plants but *Sunset Jubilee* seems to have more substance, a higher centre and will probably make the best show rose. Both are reasonably hardy and have some fragrance.

In red we have *Red Masterpiece*, an enormous scarlet crimson that is difficult if not impossible to open in wet weather and it burns in extremely hot weather. *Gypsy* is a very harsh orange red with loose looking cupped form, but with tremendous substance that keeps it clear and shining for ages on the plant. The habit is upright, rather thin stemmed, but strong enough to hold the blooms. The foliage is a pleasing deep mahogany green with a leathery texture, rarely falling prey to disease.

There are two varieties among the new ones that are so close

they are almost identical—*Toro* and *Uncle Joe*. The plants are reasonably vigorous and in warm climates, especially those with warm nights, some fabulous dark red blooms can be produced. But in cool moist climates the heavily petalled flowers sit on the stems like black golf balls, refusing to open.

Then we have two European originations introduced in the United States without first being introduced in Europe. One is a Kordes variety, *Snow Fire*, which is a crimson and silver bi-colour. The blooms are crisp and open easily but the centre is a little short giving the bloom a flat appearance when full blown. The plants are upright, productive, reasonably hardy and seldom ever a touch of mildew. *Wini Edmunds* is a neon pink with a creamy reverse. The blooms are high-centred, well-formed and do well in the heat despite a low petal count. The plants are tall, long stemmed, with a resistant foliage that has a distinctive mahogany hue when young. Floriferous and among the first pinks to bloom each season.

There are a few others that are new that I really don't know well enough to pass judgement on. Then the few whose quality is doubtful and not worth cluttering one's mind with the names that will be soon forgotten need not be mentioned.

The Year Book of The Rose Society of Ontario 1934

MILTON A. CADSBY, Q.C.

Officers

Mr. P. L. Whytock, who had served with distinction as a V.P. and Exhibition Chairman was President. Vice-Presidents were Mr. J. E. Sampson, Miss Ella Harcourt, Dr. A. H. Rolph, Major A. E. Nash. After five years as secretary Miss Hazel A. Webster retired to be succeeded by Mr. J. M. Philip. Mr. Seely B. Brush continued in office as Treasurer.

Membership

Mrs. A. Alan Gow, Chairman, Membership Committee reported 197 new members but 313 withdrawals, a decline in total from 1379 to 1263.

The Twentieth Annual Rose Show—June 27, 1933

Held for the first time in Eaton Auditorium, as the Royal York Rooms were not available on the chosen date, the show was described by Ella Harcourt as "a triumph over circumstances—which, in the case of roses, usually means weather conditions". Early in June THE HEAT WAVE struck Ontario. "Never have we had such roses in our gardens, the size, the colour, the stems; marvellous roses! And the Rose Show still a fortnight away." Forty years later history repeated in Charlottetown. Roses arrived at the show in amazing quantities, "but with the picture fresh in our minds of those earlier roses we were all dissatisfied with the quality of our exhibits". The site provided an attractive setting for the show and "on this suffocating evening there is a splendid crowd of eager rose lovers". Best rose in the show, "Mrs. A. R. Barraclough" shown by Mrs. E. H. Menhennitt, "introduced by McGredy in 1926. New varieties attracting great attention at the

show were "Comptesse Vandal", "Sir Henry Segrave", and "Blaze". "Comptesse Vandal", a H.T., had been introduced by M. Leenders, in the U.S.A. by J & P, in 1932, winning the first gold medal awarded by the Rose Society of Ontario in 1932. (Ophelia \times Mrs. Aaron Ward) \times Souv. de Claudius Pernet. It had buds of orange-copper, large double flowers of about 30 petals, was high-centred, fragrant, salmon-pink, reverse coppery pink and was a Gold Medal Winner at Bagatelle. "Sir Henry Segrave" introduced by Dickson in 1932 was a H.T. of unknown parentage having a long pointed bud, very large, high-centred, double, very fragrant light primrose-yellow flowers and leathery foliage. It had been awarded the Gold Medal of the National Rose Society in 1932. At the time of the show it was under test in the society's garden. "Blaze" the exciting new climber from Kallay had been introduced in 1932 by J & P (Paul's Scarlet Climber \times Gruss au Teplitz) and was to become one of the most widely grown roses in history. "Mr. Henry Button, looking like a Pernetiana variety in shades of gold and buff, mounts his stand, and with his inimitable fun, auctions off the roses, which have come through the temperature in much better condition than the wilted Committee."

THE ROSE TEST GARDEN

Some 426 plants were set out in the spring of 1933. Besides these, climbing roses, numbering over 70 varieties, were planted around the garden. Results of the judging:

Gold Medal to Alex Dickson and Sons, Newtownards, County Down, Ireland, for the Hybrid Tea, "Sir Henry Segrave".

Certificates of Merit to: Max Krause, Alveslohe, Germany, for the Hybrid Tea, "Max Krause"; and Pedro Dot, San Felieu de Llobregat, Spain, for the Hybrid Tea, "Duquesa de Penaranda".

The latter introduced in 1931. Souv. de Claudius Pernet \times Rosella (Cl. H.T.) had 35 petals, cupped, fragrant, with orange shadings and rich green glossy foliage. It won the Portland Gold Medal in 1933. "Max Krause" introduced by J & P in 1930. Mrs. Breckwith \times Souv. de H. A. Vershuren was very large, double, fragrant, reddish orange, opening golden yellow with dark, glossy foliage.

THE YEAR BOOK

Once again Mr. Paul B. Sanders edited the year book. No mention is made of a Rose Bulletin. An article "The Newer Roses" by the Honorary President served the purpose to be more satisfactorily filled by the "Clearing House" in the future.

MORE ON THE ROSS RAMBLER

As a mother parent the Ross Rambler seemed to contain in her make-up an ample and kindly heart, for all suitors were accepted with alacrity reported William Godfrey, Head Gardener, Experimental Station, Morden, Manitoba. The results of the crosses made the previous year were as follows:

Ross × *Tausendchoen*—had pink flowers resembling slightly those of the pollen plant, dark green leaves and thornless growth.

Ross × *Dr. W. Van Fleet*—was remarkable for its robust growth and rich shining leaves like Van Fleet. The flowers were faintly pink on opening and semi-double. It was hardy without protection.

Ross × *Excelsa*—The growth of this plant was decidedly *Wichuriana* in type, foliage dark green and rather small leaflets. The cluster blossoms, while double, were white and unattractive. It was hardy without protection.

A considerable population resulted from the crosses of the Ross Rambler, but "her characters are as dominant as her amiability. White flowers and dull foliage are bestowed freely along with hardiness."

CANADIAN ROSE ORIGINATIONS

The following report of an attempt to catalogue rose varieties created in Canada appeared and is re-published in full for historical record.

A serious attempt to locate the name and origin of all rose varieties created in Canada was made during 1933, but, in many cases, the response was poor. We are, however, indebted to Miss I. Preston, of the Department of Horticulture of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, for much valuable information and

illustrations of several varieties of hardy shrub roses originated at Ottawa. The authorities there, as well as Mr. F. L. Skinner, of Dropmore, Manitoba, are interested in the creation of rose varieties suitable for outdoor culture in the colder parts of Canada, and both have met with some measure of success. Most of these varieties are commercially available, and it is suggested that those interested communicate direct with the originator to obtain further particulars. We sincerely regret that restrictions in the amount of available space preclude a detailed description for each variety.

Agnes, H. rug. (R. rugosa × Persian Yellow).

Originated at Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ontario.

Betty Bland, Shrub-rose. (R. bland × A H.P.).

Originated by Mr. F. L. Skinner, Dropmore, Manitoba.

Bonnie Bess, H.T. (Sunburst × Crusader: sdlg. × Wilhelm Kordes).

Originated by Dale Estate, Brampton, Ontario.

Canadian Jubilee, H.T. (Priscilla × Commonwealth).

Originated by John H. Dunlop and Son, Richmond Hill, Ontario.

Frank W. Dunlop, H.T. (Mrs. Charles Russell × Mrs. George Shawyer).

Originated by John H. Dunlop and Son, Richmond Hill, Ontario.

Grace, H. rug. (R. rugosa × Harisonii).

Originated at Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ontario.

Lady Canada, H.T. (Mme. Butterfly × Premier).

Originated by Dale Estate, Brampton, Ontario.

Lady Willingdon, H.T. (Ophelia × Premier).

Originated by Dale Estate, Brampton, Ontario.

Larry Burnett, Shrub-rose. (R. acicularis × Burnett rose).

Originated by Mr. F. L. Skinner, Dropmore, Manitoba.

Mary Arnott, H. rug. (R. rugosa × Prince Camille de Rohan).

Originated at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ontario.

Mrs. Henry Winnett, H.T. (Mrs. Charles Russell × Mrs. George Shawyer).

Originated by John H. Dunlop and Son, Richmond Hill, Ontario.

Muriel Pasquill, H.T. (Sport, Padre).

Originated by Pasquill's Rose Nursery, Vancouver, B.C.

Nootkana, H.T. (Richmond × R. Nootka).

Originated by Mr. George Fraser, Ucluelet, B.C.

Red Beauty, H.T. (Sport of Matchless).

Originated by John H. Dunlop and Son, Richmond Hill, Ontario.

Rose Dale, H.T. (Sport of Talisman).

Originated by Dale Estate, Brampton, Ontario.

Sun Beam, H.T. (Sport of Talisman).

Originated by Dale Estate, Brampton, Ontario.

The remainder were originated at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ontario: *R. Harisonii*, varieties Antenor, Ardelia, Lucasia, Orinda, Regina Rosania, Silvander and Valeria. (All open fertilized seedlings of Harisonii, and all hardy without protection at Ottawa.) *R. Helenae*, variety Patricia. (A climbing rose resulting from an open fertilized seedling of R. Helenae).

R. var. Huron and *R. var. Iroquois* (sister seedlings of *R. cinnamomea* × the Scotch-spinosissima-rose, Pythagoras) *R. rubrosa*, var. *Carmenetta* (*R. rubrifolia* × *R. rugosa*).

1933 AS A ROSE SEASON

A Summary

Twenty-eight careful rosarians replied to the editorial circular requesting comment of the 1933 season, a disappointing rose year. "Mrs. Henry Morse" and "Etoile de Hollande" were the favourite varieties under trying conditions. From these reports "The Clearing House" was to develop.

Metro Toronto Regional Rose Show 1973

CHARLOTTE E. SMITH

THERE is something about a rose and something special about the abundance that filled the Centennial Ball Room at the Inn On The Park on the 24th of June. Red roses, yellow roses, bi-colours and blends spilled their fragrance into the foyer welcoming thousands of visitors to the Metro Toronto Regional Rose Show.

Sharing the joy of growing roses involved the dedication of the whole community of enthusiasts from commercial growers to exhibitors. Bill Brennand, his Exhibition Committee and Section Chairmen, ordered, organized, arranged, printed, mailed, judged, tabulated and auctioned their way to a splendid show.

Thanks to the Inn On The Park, the facilities of the Centennial Ball Room, its spacious foyer and salon set the style of the exhibition. Armsful of roses grown by H. J. Mills, Richmond Hill, Mr. C. Christensen of Horticultural Products Limited, Scarborough, Fred Miller of Concord Nurseries, Concord and the Calvert-Dale Company of Brampton were fashioned into a soaring rose-tree, a beautiful focal point in an elegant ballroom. Tables draped with the palest of pink cloths created a subtle background for the hundreds of individual blooms from members' gardens. Nurtured and groomed the exhibits surely challenged the most discriminating judge.

Close on the heels of the judges, rose lovers young and old, exhibitors, experts and novices filled the Ballroom to hear Mr. John Bradshaw introduce the President of the Canadian Rose Society, Mr. Milton Cadsby. After Mr. Frank Frizelle, President of the Canadian Nurserymen's Association, declared the show officially open the tour to admire roses, familiar and unfamiliar, began.

Leisurely queues studied the decorative arrangements enjoy-

ing the creative interpretations of the classes. Mrs. C. P. Mentis' design "Where It's At" was credited with top design honours and the Harkness Rose of Hitchin, England Silver Cup will be displayed in Port Credit this year. The diminutive miniature roses intrigued scores of visitors. The crowd gathered around the exhibit stands, filled to capacity, substantiates their growing popularity.

Tureens overflowing with varieties of old roses evoked memories of grandma's garden; wouldn't their gentle colouring make a lovely foil for the more flamboyant hybrid teas. The kaleidoscope of grandiflora, climbers, floribunda and hybrid teas were incentive enough to turn one's whole garden over to roses next year. Particularly if one could anticipate roses to equal those in the winner's circle.

Mrs. A. Meiklejohn's superbly grown 'Golden Sun' won the Allan Stollery Memorial Trophy for the best rose in the show. 'Big Red' from the garden of Dr. John Brock captured the Red Rose Tea Trophy and from Mr. Wm. R. Pearson's Unionville rose beds, a beautiful Pascali took the White Rose Nurseries Trophy for the best white in the Show. 'Lucky Lady' was indeed lucky for Mrs. E. Holdsworth who was awarded the T. Eaton Co. Challenge Trophy for her light pink grandiflora. Lieut.-Col. F. E. Goulding's floribunda caught the judge's eye for the P. L. Whytock Challenge Trophy. Another Don Mills rosarian, Mrs. D. Caldwell was presented with the novice sweepstakes award, the Col. W. G. McKendrick Trophy.

Of interest to both children and adults were the entries made by young rosarians Robyn Hunter, Paul and Tom Pierce, Paul Cowle, Janet Eriksen and Andrew Townley. The London Rose Society and Horticultural Societies of Bronte, Windsor and Richmond Hill exhibited roses collected from their members' gardens. The container of twelve hybrid teas from the Windsor Society was a credit to the rosarians in that area.

The fine exhibits placed by Mrs. W. A. Riseborough of Richmond Hill once again proclaimed her rose grower "par excellence", and the winner of the Grand Sweepstakes award, the Sir Harry Oakes Trophy. Her 'Miss Canada' won the red ribbon in its class and the McConnell Nurseries Challenge Cup.

If the exhibits were a challenge to grow better roses, help was at hand. While films were being shown in the salon, a panel of

experts fielded questions on topics ranging from planting to protection.

Satiated with the thought that if one tried harder, it would be within the realm of possibility to grow beauties like those on display, the afternoon slipped by. At dusk as the blooms were offered by the auctioneer to the highest bidder, the show paraphernalia was being packed away for another year. The rose had lived its little hour for 1973.

District Reports

SOUTHERN VANCOUVER ISLAND—*Percy G. Raven*

VICTORIA DOES not have a Rose Society as such, but rather a *Rose Group* within the Victoria Horticultural Society, and after a lapse of some years this group was revived by the writer, assisted by Miss Emily Sartain (the noted Flower Artist) in 1969. Early this year, the group was taken over by Miss Margaret Henly with Mr. Davey as co-chairman, and the general interest and attendance has been maintained at a high level, thanks to a great extent (as it has been from the start) to our local hybridizer, George Hepworth and to your one-time president Eric Billington, both of whom attend most of our meetings. George often brings in some of his new seedlings for us to try out, and also some very fine blooms from second year plants. He uses Fragrant Cloud to a large extent to breed its mildew-resistant quality, along with varieties for colour, substance, etc.

Due to my visit to Ontario in June and July, 1973 I missed our own V.H.S. Show in June, but I notice from reports that the members of our group made a fine showing, and most of the Trophies and prizes in the Rose section were taken by them, Eric Billington again taking his share.

While in the East, it was my pleasure to be in Welland, where I spent many of my early days in Canada, and to see The Welland Rose Festival, and to visit the Rose Garden and Rose Show. Although I admired many fine roses in both, I was amazed to find that none were named. Naming of varieties (and correctly so) is a definite requirement in our shows, and I am sure this adds much to the interest of visitors who may wish to obtain plants of those which appeal to them.

A rather severe frost (for Victoria), early in December before our roses had gone dormant, did considerable winter damage, a lot of which did not show until pruning time in March, and some later. However, after one more light fall of snow (each of which was gone in a few days) we had a mild and quite dry winter, and

this drought has continued more or less until now. But, in spite of this, and only a very few decent rains, the roses came on very well, and my Climbing Sutter's Gold gave its usual grand display in May and early June.

Our V.H.S. Autumn Show, although mostly Mums and Dahlias, etc., had a very good showing of choice blooms in the *Rose* section. I noticed, in particular, Silver Lining, Royal Highness, Miss Canada, Medallion, Molly O'Grady and Aquarius; also Princess Margaret of England, E. H. Morse and Mister Lincoln.

In Beacon Hill Park, I noted three new beds of about fifty bushes each, separately, of King's Ransom, Fragrant Cloud and Scarlet Queen (I presume this latter is Scarlet Queen Elizabeth); these, being in newly made beds, have made exceptional growth, and still have lots of very fine blooms. Fire Fly (which I have mentioned in previous *Annuals*) is still very popular in beds around the city.

Personally, I have found fewer aphids, less mildew and less blackspot than usual, yet have done no spraying at all, due mainly to lack of time, or energy.

VANCOUVER—*C. D. Yeomans*

WE WERE very fortunate in being able to persuade Ken Wilson to be our president for the second consecutive year. Under his leadership our hard-working committee has brought the Society through another year of growth. We have more members than ever and the rose show, our principal contact with the public, was one of our most successful.

We have never had better roses than we have had this summer. Growth has been exceptionally good. In early September I had roses as good as I had at the peak of bloom in early July. It must have been the weather. It was cold in early December but mild and wet in January and February. When pruning time came I had to cut down to two or three inches from the crown; gardens situated on higher ground had much less frost damage. April was balmy and I had my first rose in bloom on April 30, on a branch of *High Noon* in a sheltered spot on the house wall.

It poured with rain on the day before the show. Nevertheless, the showtables were crowded and people walking along the street said that they could smell the roses a block away. As Mrs. Doreen

Janko wrote in the Rose Bed: "Did you ever see such weather? Did you ever see such Roses? Did you ever see SO MANY. . . . We certainly can't say the weather co-operated, but we have to hand it to everyone who entered . . . it was nice to see all the Novice Entries; good to see the young people entering both Bench and Floral Art; for colour and display that new class (for a large bowl of cluster-type roses) has to be something else! It certainly was entered enthusiastically! Over in Floral Art, the ladies and three gentlemen gave us beautiful distinctive designs. . . . And again this year the Miniature Arrangements stopped the traffic, created the crowds. . . . Did you ever smell anything so blissfully beautiful as Riley Park Ice Rink during Rose Show '73?"

The best rose in the show, 'Alec's Red', was shown by C. D. Yeomans who also won the medal for the most meritorious exhibit with twelve specimen blooms in two vases. The names of the other roses which won in their various colours have a familiar ring: 'Golden Giant', 'Grandpa Dickson', 'Burnaby', 'Prima Ballerina', 'Isabel de Ortiz', 'Stella', 'Red Devil', 'Silver Lining', 'Europeana' (best floribunda), and 'Mount Shasta' (best grandiflora).

Earlier in the year, in March, the Society gave its annual pruning display in Queen Elizabeth Park, in vile weather as usual. About the same time, we had a special blend of fertilizer mixed for us and distributed it to members.

In order to encourage rose growing and to make a dollar for the Society, we imported one hundred bare-root miniatures from the U.K. These were distributed to members, who potted them. They were supposed to be sold at the show but long before that time most of them had been bespoken by members. A very successful venture.

The Pacific National Exhibition held its rose show at the end of August and as usual most of the prizes were won by members. Ken Wilson and C. D. Yeomans put up a display of roses in mid-August which was a good advertisement for the Society; Miss Milroy, our indefatigable secretary, Mrs. Henry and Mrs. Lennax were in attendance to answer questions. On the rose-show days a display of miniatures attracted much attention, many people never having seen them before.

As is our custom, we held ten meetings in the year, one in each month except August and December. Our July meeting was

held at the University of B.C. and included a visit to the rose garden there. Any rosarian visiting Vancouver in the summer should visit these gardens, where there are beds of many of the latest varieties, exceptionally well-grown. At this meeting it was our pleasure to meet Mrs. Guadagni from Montreal. The September meeting is our parlour show meeting: there was a better than usual display; best rose was won by George Lee-Warner with 'Anne Letts'. The Society also held two sales of plants in the year.

In order to encourage the growing of roses, the Society once again undertook to import the members' choices from the U.K. The members have varied tastes, no less than 160 varieties having been ordered from the nurseries, and a number of additional requested varieties were not available. Let us hope the roses ordered will all appear at the rose show in two years' time.

The Rose Bed has been mailed to members each month, giving cultural advice suitable to the season.

All of which adds up to very good value for the membership fee, which is still only \$3.00.

It was our pleasure to meet Mrs. Sheila Jupp during her short stay in Vancouver and to visit Archie Selwood with her. We were also able to arrange for her to meet Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Duffill (regional director) and Mr. and Mrs. MacPherson (former regional director).

Yet another summer of gorgeous roses has passed. We look forward to growing even more gorgeous roses next year.

LETHBRIDGE—*Charles Bauer*

SOUTHERN ALBERTA experienced one of the hottest and driest periods on record in July and August. The new growth burned to a crisp one day in early July when the temperature soared to 103° with humidity of 12 per cent. Due to steady 90° weather the buds did not develop fully before breaking and blooms were not quite the quality of normal years.

Thrip found conditions to their liking and were a constant pest, followed by spider mites. Aphids put in their first appearance when they flew in in late August, while blackspot and mildew infections were minor.

An early frost on Sept. 15 seriously affected growth and only a

few sheltered buds survived, similar to conditions of the previous year.

Nevertheless, Mrs. Bernice Muir came up with eight trophies: five in Kalispell, Mont., and the others in Winnipeg, Calgary and Lethbridge, also winning the best rose of the show award in Winnipeg and Lethbridge. The writer took two trophies in Calgary.

Winter losses were at a minimum, despite the lack of snow cover from New Year's on, but the weather remained quite mild. It is October at time of writing this report and soon it will be time to put the roses to bed. Our hopes are for a better next year and much depends on their survival.

CALGARY—*Arthur H. Walters*

THE FOOTHILLS city experienced one of its finest growing seasons during 1973. Our winter was mild for the most part, with less than the normal amount of snowfall. The spring was cool with a minimal amount of rain while the summer was unusually warm with very little precipitation and a near absence of hail. The early September blizzard that plagues rose growers in this area was absent this year and some roses were in bloom until the end of the first week in October before succumbing to a severe killing frost.

A survey of local rosarians indicated that winter losses were less than normal. Most everyone resorted to a soil cone and straw cover, while a few provided no winter protection at all, but all experienced the same favourable results.

The quality of the first bloom was excellent, although the hot weather was forcing the bud to full blown sequence, this necessitated some refrigeration to preserve the show specimens. The second bloom was not as prolific as the first but it was noted that the petal pigment was deeper in colour. Insect and fungus damage did not appear to be as severe this year and many excellent rose blooms were observed on the show bench. The white hybrid tea Pascali and the white floribunda Iceberg did very well in competition this year. There still is a lack of entries in our grandiflora classes and it has been noticed that the miniature rose is becoming increasingly popular. Quite a few people are showing a keen interest in them, proven by our miniature show entries.

The Charity Bazaar, our only money-raising activity of the



'TOPSI' (floribunda)
'Fragrant Cloud' × 'Fire Signal'
Raised by M. Tantau, Germany

PRESIDENT'S INTERNATIONAL TROPHY AND GOLD MEDAL 1972

year, through the leadership of Mrs. P. H. Bastin and Mrs. J. Enns and the efforts of many, realized the highest profits ever—\$2,000—enabling us to support or subsidize many rose society activities and make larger donations to Charity.

Instead of having our rose garden tour around Calgary this year, we visited the rose gardens of Mrs. W. Tester, Miss M. Cox and Mrs. O. B. Doll, Calgary Rose Society members residing at Innisfail, Alberta, approximately 90 miles north of Calgary.

We viewed some fine roses and observed that their growth was further advanced than ours. This could be attributed to exclusive use and availability of well rotted manure in the immediate vicinity as well as the slightly warmer evenings in Innisfail.

The remainder of the day and early evening was spent at a picnic outing at Red Lodge Park of Innisfail.

On the July 1st weekend of last year a chartered busload of rosarians travelled to Missoula, Montana, to visit with the Missoula Rose Society. We dined with them at a Saturday evening banquet, each society presenting a programme of approximately one hour duration. Sunday, as guests of the Missoula Rose Society, we viewed some lovely rose gardens including Memorial Rose Garden, a city park cared for by the Missoula Rose Society.

We enjoyed ourselves so immensely last year that we embarked on another trip this July 1st weekend to Spokane Washington to pay a visit to the Spokane Rose Society. While there we dined with the Spokane society at the judges luncheon in the Stockyards Inn. Following lunch we attended their annual rose show.

On Sunday we were guests of the Spokane Rose Society at a picnic on a bright sunny day at Rose Hill in Manito Park. This is a lovely rose garden containing over 2,000 rose bushes, cared for by the Spokane Rose Society. The garden also serves as an official test garden for the American Rose Society.

As was the case in Missoula we learned a few things in Spokane that helped to improve our show, we gained many new rosarian friends and a few judges who expressed a desire to judge in Calgary. Mrs. Virginia Hart, a qualified A.R.S. judge from Missoula, judged both of our shows this year.

The Calgary Rose Society held its first annual rose show at

the spacious and busy Chinook-Ridge shopping mall on Friday July 27th and Saturday July 28th.

The response was overwhelming, far exceeding the expectations of show chairman Dave Coulter, the gentleman who conceived the idea of the Calgary Rose Society having its own show in July when our roses are at their best. Dave supplied the inspiration and leadership so necessary in the early planning stages, and along with a great deal of help from President Jack Enns and a loyal following of rose society members, the show became a reality, giving Calgarians a second major rose show in which to compete.

In order to take the best advantage of the shopping centre, it was necessary to accept entries and stage the roses between 3.00 and 9.00 p.m. on Friday. Judging commenced on the 501 entries at 9.30 p.m. and concluded at 12.30 p.m.

Ten sparkling new trophies were up for competition. The Queen of the Show trophy donated by the City of Calgary was won by Mrs. H. Bennion with the H.T. rose Lady Elgin. King of the Show was awarded to Mr. Edwin Fosten for the grandiflora rose Camelot and the grand aggregate for most points in the show went to Mr. Dave Coulter. The trophies were presented on Saturday afternoon by his worship Mayor Rod Sykes.

The advantage of holding our show in a shopping centre became apparent on Saturday when thousands of people filed through the show area. As a result our membership received an increase of approximately 30 per cent.

The roses exhibited possessed good quality and freshness and represented blooms at the peak of the blooming season.

The 66th annual Horticultural show was held on Monday August 20th and Tuesday August 21st in the Kinsmen Centre at the Calgary Exhibition and Stampede grounds.

There were 322 entries in the rose section—an increase of 61 over last year's show. The quality of bloom was good and some fine specimens were on the show bench.

Mrs. Betty Enns, wife of the Calgary Rose Society's President Jack Enns, was awarded no less than 6 trophies including the grand aggregate and the Queen of the Show, won with the white rose Pascali.

The club Mini show usually held in September was not held this year. It was felt that the two major shows had provided

enough exhibition opportunities. This was borne out by the fact that a total of 833 entries were submitted this year representing a better than 50 per cent increase over last year.

Nine members of the Calgary Rose Society attended a 2 day rose judging course at the Olds Agriculture College in August. Lecturers were Mrs. Virginia Hart, an ARS judge from Missoula, Montana, and Pat Seymour of the University of Alberta. All aspects of rose judging were covered including practical judging sessions.

SASKATCHEWAN—*Percy H. Wright*

SASKATCHEWAN ROSES in 1973! A good year for both the hardy and the non-hardy varieties.

The summer was extraordinary in its distribution of the province's rainfall. The southwest was extremely dry, and the northeast extremely wet, far too wet. The heavy rains in the north meant practically no losses of rosebuds to the curculio, or snout beetle. Here in Saskatoon, near the centre of the settled area, the curculio was also less troublesome than usual. It is becoming clear that the factor which determines whether the snout-beetle are serious or moderate is the rain and muggy weather in the weeks from May 1 to about June 10. Drought means numerous beetles; cloud cover and frequent showers mean few of the pests.

Survival of Hybrid Teas and Floribundas over the winter of 1972-73 was poor. Since the winter was one of our rare mild ones, this record of winter-killing requires explanation. The losses were undoubtedly due to a prolonged period of cold in November and December, when a low of -30° was experienced with only an inch of snow-cover. Despite this overnight low, *Rosa multiflora* understocks, which often die outright over winter, survived to three or four inches above ground level.

I made a successful experiment in winter protection in 1972-73. I planted Peace roses on a slant, with the point of union about four inches below ground level. Then, when fall came, I filled plastic garbage bags half full of dry sawdust, and piled these around the rose plants.

When spring came, I uncovered the crowns long enough to examine them at ground level, and observed no life. However, when I finally removed the plastic bags in mid-May, the part of

the plants below ground sent up strong shoots, and when these bloomed they were the true Peace rose. The tender Peace wood probably killed to an inch or more below ground level.

Now that I have become convinced of the value of this method of wintering tender roses, I intend to plant more Hybrid Teas and Floribundas in the future. One change I'll make—to buy stronger plastic bags than the extremely thin ones made for storing garbage. When I tried to lift them off in May, they were hard to lift without tearing them open and spilling the sawdust on the ground.

Now I know how to improve the chances of bringing tender roses safely through the winter, I plan to buy plants of a dozen or so of the varieties popular in the milder parts of Canada, and see how they compare among themselves.

My recent tender roses include only Peace, Queen Elizabeth, Tropicana, and Gruss and Teplitz. In past years I have specialized in hardy and semi-hardy roses, not because I begrudged the expense of buying new plants each spring, but because it is no pleasure to see a loved plant die.

MANITOBA—*Mrs. W. A. MacDonald*

ACCORDING TO the weatherman's summary, the 1972-73 winter in Manitoba was a "most unusual one": Snow came and remained on October 27th; December had the worst early cold spell in forty years, also the longest cold spell on record; and in January unusually mild weather arrived and stayed. However, we are used to the vagaries of our climate.

Our Spring was, as usual, temperamental. Some very warm days were followed by a period of dry weather, causing murmurs of "drought" in some of the farming areas. We had more very cool nights than usual during the season.

Rose beds were uncovered early in May, and reports on survival were varied. While some rosarians had a high percentage of loss, many were satisfied with the condition of their plants. It is worth noting that some of our growers, having small gardens, have grown their roses successfully near the walls of their houses. Presumably, the soil has been well-conditioned. These people have had few losses and, usually, they have early blooms.

Rudy Pfeiffer, of Assiniboine Park, has sent in his usual

concise report on the Rose Gardens there. Winter covering was applied on Oct. 23rd/72. This year soil was used instead of sand, and a topping of Peat Moss was put down. When the covering was removed after the first week in May it was found that there was a rather high percentage of loss; but this included many known weak plants. The necessary replacements were planted and, with some fairly favourable weather from May into June, growth was rapid and healthy, and bloom was abundant. A mulch of well-rotted manure was applied early in July; this, coupled with regular deep watering in July and part of August, kept the plants in good condition during later hot spells. Despite the regular use of sprays, Spider Mites were troublesome. There was more Mildew than in previous years; some varieties were more susceptible than others, of course.

There was a fine flush of bloom in September, but heavy frosts and low night temperatures put an early end to hopes for more colour in the gardens. However, Rudy feels that, on the whole, the roses performed better than in many previous years. One of the varieties most admired by visitors to the Park was 'Miss All-American Beauty', which also seems to be one of the hardier roses here.

Gordon Grindle reports from Flin Flon that the winter of 1972-73 was not too severe there, and there were few losses. Spring weather was normal, but the roses were slow in coming along. First bloom was showing in July but production was poor until late in the month, when the Flin Flon Rose Show was held. The Show was fairly successful, and some of the ribbons went to new growers. This is always good news.

August was a very warm month, and the roses had finished blooming by the time of the Flin Flon Horticultural Show and the Winnipeg International Show. A 'phone call from Gordon brought me the sad news that neither he nor Mr. John Wilson would be able to send down roses this year. This was a great disappointment, as their roses are always of top exhibition quality and cause much favourable comment here. People who are unfamiliar with Flin Flon find it hard to believe that such beautiful roses can be grown so far north. This is the first time since 1963 that Gordon has missed the International.

He concludes with the encouraging news that the Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Co. in Flin Flon has built a smoke

stack 825 feet high, to be operative in 1974. It is hoped that this will eliminate the damage caused to floral life in the past.

Mrs. Scrase, of Dauphin, has supplied a few notes for that area. The casualty rate was quite high, generally speaking. It was noticeable at the August Flower Show that exhibits were fewer in the rose classes, and that the blooms were not up to their usual standard.

Our contributor has just come to live in Winnipeg. We welcome her to our City, but we note that she will not have a garden here; this is disappointing news, of course. She would have been a valuable exhibitor at our local shows. She has offered a suggestion for a new reporter from Dauphin, and this will be followed up.

The Winnipeg Horticultural Society's Flower Show at the Red River Exhibition was opened for one week on June 22nd. There were three consecutive shows during the week. Although the first flush of bloom was late in many gardens, there were exhibits of good quality roses in all classes at each show.

The International Flower Show was staged on August 23rd and 24th. The second period of bloom was also late this year, but our rosarians produced a satisfying display of exhibition quality blooms. The C.R.S. Bronze Medal was awarded to Mrs. Elko, a C.R.S. member who started growing roses last year.

There was no Airborne Class, but a parcel of beautiful roses was received from Mrs. H. W. Muir, of Lethbridge, for entry in our other classes. Mrs. Muir is a C.R.S. member, and is a consistent winner at the various shows in her own province. She won fifteen ribbons here. She was awarded the T. Eaton Rose Bowl for Best Rose in show, also the Rosette for Best Red Rose. Congratulations, Mrs. Muir. Come again next year.

This has been a busy year for the local Rose Section, and it is gratifying to know that rose growers are steadily increasing in number. Meetings were held in the Spring and Fall. Following the Winnipeg Horticultural Society's custom, our copy of the C.R.S. Annual was donated to the Public Library here. The Chief Librarian considers this a valuable contribution.

Our sincere thanks to Mrs. Scrase, Gordon Grindle and Rudy Pfeiffer for their assistance. The information they supply helps to give a better picture of Rose Culture across Manitoba.

BARRIE AND DISTRICT—*Mrs. James Caldwell*

THE WINTER of 1972/73 was a mild one in this area. The roses did not have as much snow cover as previous years and some rosarians lost a high percentage of their bushes while others only a few.

A damp June brought many high quality blooms to our rose shows. Due to dry summer the rose bushes did not develop and bloom as usual but as of this writing in October and after some frost, many have beautiful large blooms with deep colouring.

A good deal of blackspot was reported in this area and some mildew on certain bushes. Some reported a high count of insects this year and everyone vows to do better in the control of these unwanted pests next year and spray or dust regularly to control the diseases.

Best rose of the Show awards went to :

Alliston—Mister Lincoln exhibited by Mrs. Baxter

Barrie—Mister Lincoln exhibited by Frank Cancilla

Oro—Bajazzo exhibited by Jean Sanderson

Painswick—Chrysler Imperial exhibited by Helen Warnica

Thornton—John Waterer exhibited by Willy Van der Post

Oro Late Summer Show—Tropicana exhibited by Wendy Graunaard

District 16 Hort. Show—Prima Ballerina exhibited by Edna Caldwell

A poll of favourite roses from this area—old and new—in addition to above winners are: Hybrid Teas—Chicago Peace, Peace, Electron, Oriana, Brandenburg, Kalahari, Tiffany, Americana, Karl Herbst, Michelle Meiland, Sutters Gold, Fragrant Cloud, Royal Highness. Grandifloras: John S. Armstrong, Queen Elizabeth, Pink Parfait, Mt. Shasta, Scarlet Knight. Floribundas: Europeana, Irish Mist, Iceberg, Ice White, Fashion, Liverpool Echo, Little Darling, Picasso, Jan Spek, Gene Boerner, Daily Sketch, Dr. Faust. Polyanthas: China Doll, Gabriel Privat. Miniatures: Cinderella, Baby Cheryl, Sweet Fairy, Perle de Montserrat, Pixie Rose and Pixie.

We have difficulty here keeping Climbers and rose trees for many seasons.

Several members from this district hope some day to exhibit

their roses at the C.R.S. Show in Toronto in both specimen and design classes.

Good luck to all rosarians in 1974 and closing with a little verse to keep in mind:

“The lily has a smooth stalk,
Will never hurt your hand,
But the rose upon her briar,
Is the Lady of the Land!”

WINDSOR DISTRICT—*George Magee and Walter LeMire*

THE WINTER of 1972–73 was kinder to the roses than the preceding winter—losses were fewer and more good wood was left on climbers and shrubs. However, there was a lack of snow and a quite late winter left the hybrid teas rather soft. When zero weather arrived it killed most hybrid teas back to the soil mound. The longer I grow roses the more I think the success of the year's growing is largely influenced by how well they have wintered.

The weather was mild in early April and for many weeks an early spring seemed imminent. Local Rose Societies were a little perplexed about whether to schedule a rose show as early as June 9th or wait until the 16th. One society, to solve problems, took a chance on June 3rd. Of course, the usual weather pattern of the last decade followed, but without the frosts that we get about May 10th. The cold north west winds poured down endlessly and shows were pushed back until the weekend of June 16th and 17th. June was lovely and the roses bloomed beautifully with even a small share of early hybrid teas out on June 9th. The shows on June 16th were all better than usual.

Of affiliated societies, the Greater Windsor Horticultural Society had a fine showing, especially in the sections for growers, with 100 bushes or under. George Magee won Queen with Royal Highness. The Detroit Rose Society had their show on the same day and Angelo Taveggia won Queen with American Heritage, the King was Swarthmore. The Metropolitan Rose Society of Detroit had their show on Sunday, June 17th and Clarence Fouchey won Queen with Isabel de Ortiz with Royal Highness runner up. This was a fine show with more than the usual number of entries.

Walter and I were invited to help judge the Canadian Rose Societies show on June 24th at the Inn on The Park. This was a little earlier than some years but was a great success. Toronto roses were in good bloom and a garden I noticed later had nearly full bloom on all hybrid teas. The winning blooms from which the Queen of the Show was picked were a fine group with Golden Sun, First Prize, and Bel Ange, all extra fine specimens.

The Windsor Rose Society held their usual six meetings at Jackson Park and all were enjoyed. The 'Alexander' roses came from Cocker's in time for early May planting and didn't make too much growth until this September when some are starting to shoot up. For public planting this year, we are ordering a bed of the interesting new English hybrid tea 'Teneriffe'. It was hybridized by an amateur and is a large full petalled hybrid tea, good either for bedding or showing.

The roses at Jackson Park did well this year and there were many out of town visitors including Mr. Zimmerman from Ohio with a busload of Ohio Rosarians.

This summer there seemed to be more blackspot than usual and the normal sprays didn't clean it up easily. The rain in July helped the roses get off to a good second bloom, but for some roses blackspot and red spider sapped the vigour, and only in late September were they blooming well again. Midge was present and I believe that it must be watched for carefully, since it is difficult to eradicate and really must be lived with while keeping it under control.

August was dry and had two hot weeks that brought roses on much too rapidly for early September shows. The Greater Windsor Horticultural Society had their fall show on Sat. Sept. 8th and had a somewhat smaller show than usual especially in dahlias where the hot weather had pretty well ruined most of the large varieties. George won Queen with a good bloom of Prima Ballerina. The Fire Fighters' Agriculture Fair saw 'White Christmas' exhibited by Walter receiving the "Queen of the Show" award, and the Ambassador Horticultural Society chose 'Toro' again for its Queen, exhibited by Leo LeMire. The Detroit Rose Society held their show at the big Oakland Mall on Sept. 29th and Canadian members did well. Walter captured the best in show and Queen with Swarthmore and won 3 other trophies while George won 3 trophies too. A fine bloom of Susan Massu won

King and was much admired for its beautiful form and colour. Fred Rogalski, a long time member of the C.R.S. won many awards in miniature rose classes.

As we conclude this report in early October the roses, not marred by rain, are large and beautiful. Some new bushes that arrived from Europe this spring have superb exhibition bloom—Croft Original—rose with gold reverse, Royal Albert Hall now striking red and gold, and older Orianna red and white, huge Goliath deep orange red, and a Fred Gibson that has truly beautiful peach-pink colouring.

LONDON—*Stanley Jenkins*

1973 MARKED the 10th anniversary for the London Rose Society, which has greatly expanded during that time.

Our annual show, held in St. Michael's Church Hall, was once again a great success with beautiful blooms exhibited and later auctioned off at the close of the show. Mr. Alec Zerebecki won the trophy for Best in the Show, with an outstanding bloom of Grandpa Dickson. A new trophy was added this year in memory of James Burston who passed away last year. The trophy was for the best Queen Elizabeth bloom, which was one of Jim's favourite roses, and I felt quite honoured to be the first winner of this trophy. Jim was one of the best rose and horticultural judges in Western Ontario. The London Horticultural Society donated a bed of roses in his memory in the rose gardens at Springbank Park.

The rose section at the Western Fair was dominated by winners from the London Rose Society and the Society also won second prize in the horticultural display section of the Fair. Shadow boxes with the roses named and information on black-spot, mildew, etc. made up the main part of this display and was quite informative to the public.

The St. Thomas Horticultural Society held their annual rose show in the Pinafore Park Pavilion. Many fine specimen blooms were exhibited, along with artistic arrangements. St. Mary's Horticultural Society and the Lambeth Garden Club also held very successful shows in June with a fine display of roses.

Some members of the London Rose Society have been experimenting with Benlate, hoping to control blackspot. However,

it has not proved to be as effective as they were led to believe, but they did find it very good for the control of mildew. It has to be used every ten to twelve days and care taken to use the prescribed amount, as an overdose will burn the foliage. The general consensus of opinion is that it is very expensive, and the results do not justify the extra cost.

Many rose growers have been complaining about the dry weather this summer, plus excessive blackspot, bugs, etc., but this seems to plague those who grow roses every year. However, it does not deter any of us from growing them, as we are compensated by the beauty of the rose in all its richness of colour and fragrance.

As district director for this area, I spoke to many horticultural societies, church groups, etc. this year on roses and judged some of their shows. Everyone seems to love roses and enjoys slides and any information regarding them.

As we come to the close of another rose growing season, we can sit back, browse through the catalogues and choose some new varieties to try next year, hoping we pick the winners.

NIAGARA REGION—*Mrs. Margaret McCann*

IN THE Niagara area snow fell with a temperature of 26°, on October 17th 1972. It was a race with the weather to plant new bushes and hill-up before a five inch snowfall on November 14th. Many rose growers didn't get their bushes covered. Fortunately it was a favourable winter here for roses.

Snow-covered ground with milder temperatures meant much less winter-kill. When spring 1973 arrived bushes required only normal pruning. Recurrent showers washed early applied fertilizer down to the roots, and by May it was evident Mother Nature's copious watering system had done a superb job for the health and growth of good roses. The long-stemmed blooms that followed were magnificent.

The heat wave moved in on June 4th. The beautiful blooms cooked and faded in torrid weather. Growth slowed down to a standstill. Even the aphids were scarce—the cool wet spring had cut down their population. What luck!—it was too hot to spray.

During July, August and early September, bloom was very scant. If one had sprayed for Blackspot this disease was minimal. Mildew nevertheless, showed up early on varieties prone to this

plague of roses and other plants. "Rose depression" continued until the middle of September. Then, with the return of cooler weather and much needed rain, roses responded to this life-giving-shot.

Because of the unusually hot summer most of the Rose and Flower Shows held in the Niagara area suffered from a lack of rose entries. In most instances show dates were set for the latter part of June—much too late to catch peak bloom which occurred in the middle of the month. Niagara-On-The-Lake Society was the first of the District 9 Horticultural groups to hold a show on June 16th. Timing was just right for roses so they had a very fine display. Best rose in the show was Kordes Perfecta. A second show held on September 22nd was equally as successful. C.R.S. member B. E. Rouse lives in this now famous (Shaw Theatre) historic small town. He does not show his roses but his bonemeal-fed bushes produce vigorous growth and lots of bloom. He favours 'Peace' more than any other variety with 'Miss Canada' about the worst rose he has tried to grow. Living near the lake, mildew is a problem. Gardal spray takes care of his other rose troubles except an unknown disease or insect pest that is killing off his Blaze climbers.

June 24th, the Welland Society again did a terrific job holding their show under canvas in Chippawa Park. Despite a heavy downpour of rain, exhibitors brought everything they had in roses to make a colourful display. Quality of bloom wasn't up to the usual standard of the Rose City growers but quantity of bloom was there for festival visitors to view. C.R.S. member Hugh Rose was a winner in many of the various rose classes. Visiting his garden in September, I could see it must have been a big chore to keep 400 bushes cool and moist over several weeks of hot dry days. A lovely bloom of Royal Highness won the best bloom award in this show.

Although down in entries, The Thorold Show had a quantity of good specimen blooms in both the June and August Shows. George Albanese and Nils Monson won the sweepstakes for highest points in two shows. Both are C.R.S. members and live in St. Catharines. Not usual but it happened—Pink Peace won best in show.

A near perfect bloom of John F. Kennedy and Peace took the top honours at the Ridgeway and Stamford Shows.

Rose entries in the Fort Erie Show were the poorest in many years. Usually a sweepstake winner in the rose categories, C.R.S. member Morley Kirkland had only a small number of exhibits in the June Show. His rose bushes showed signs of the good care they had received but the first flush of bloom was gone before show day. A bed of Floribunda Fireking was outstanding; also Floribunda Iceberg and H.T. John F. Kennedy seemingly grew their best in this garden. Mr. Kirkland was enthusiastic about his new bright orange-red climber named Grand Hotel. With his entries in four shows, Mr. Kirkland won the overall sweepstakes award. Mister Lincoln, entered by Mrs. Gordon Weppeler won the best red and best bloom in show.

The two Dunnville Shows again suffered from weather problems as did the roses in C.R.S. member Roy B. Miller's garden. By June 30th scorching sunny days had left few blooms good enough for competition. Having a few hundred bushes, he managed to win second overall "sweeps". This enthusiastic rosarian is still spraying with Benlate and finds Blackspot and mildew under control. A summer mulch cuts down on weeds and holds moisture. His collection of roses is worth seeing as all are named and well grown. Again, Kordes Perfecta won best in show for Mrs. Irene Warnick who entered the bloom.

Garden City Society in St. Catharines did not have their Grape Festival Rose Show. However, C.R.S. member Victor Dawson had a great show of bloom in his own garden. He entered both specimen blooms and decorative designs in the Thorold Show and won several firsts.

In our own garden there were a few reluctant bloomers. To offset this disappointment Floribundas, Europeana and Nearly Wild, and Polyantha Fairy, weren't without clusters of bloom from June through to the date I am writing this report. It was a summer that challenged the best a rose had to give, and believe me the favourites of the not too old varieties won the awards here. Without a doubt now, some roses are akin to some of their growers who dislike hot weather. It's difficult to do one's best.

The months have slipped by quickly. It's getting near frost and freeze date again. Hopefully, in the Niagara Region it doesn't always arrive on time. It's Thanksgiving! The roses are lovely.

THE YEAR 1973 has been a difficult year in this area for roses. A late wet spring killed a lot of the tender varieties and the quick transition into the summer weather made the roses grow much too fast with the result that the H.T.'s and Climbers were pretty well out in one week and throughout the summer produced few new shoots. A dry spell hit the garden and combined with high humidity brought on plenty of yellow leaves, blackspot and a little mildew. This spread from the older varieties to the new plantings and weaker bushes. This meant a lot of spraying and sometimes almost a daily attention in some cases. Buds would appear but never have a chance to open, they either dried up like tissue or just dropped to the ground. So there were few blooms around to enjoy. This is a report from my own garden. I have visited gardens in my area from Stoney Creek, Grimsby and as far as Beamsville, the reports said their roses were quite disappointing, of inferior quality and new plantings had not done well either.

The spraying of roses here went on into September. Then a friend and I took off on a two weeks vacation to the Canary Islands, hoping that the roses would be out in abundance when we returned. Instead when I looked out on the garden I felt really down when I saw the few blooms I had. But since, they have put on a considerable growth, foliage has improved greatly and right now there are quite a few blooms and buds to unfold, but alas, I fear it may be too late.

Up until now I have presented rather a bad picture of rose gardens in this area, so hence my reason for mentioning my holiday. The Canary Islands have flowers of all varieties even to roses, and to my utter astonishment I found that they have the same enemies and pests that we have, yellow leaf, blackspot, holes in the canes and aphids. It made me wonder if those Islanders were as exasperated as I was, in caring for their roses.

For a more cheerful closing note; May 1974 bring us bigger and better roses in this region.

“There is music here that softer falls
Than petals of blown roses on the grass.”

THE GARDENS are beautiful—there is music here “that gentler on the spirit lies than tired eyelids upon tired eyes”. The colour harmony along with that of the garden song birds can certainly renew a right spirit within one. To a sensitive soul the harmony is exquisite.

It seems early to make an annual report on rose growing in this district. The blooms are now coming into their full late summer and autumn beauty. Early summer had its share of disappointments but there are always rewards for the faithful.

Gardening got off to a good start. Pruning was started about the second week in April. Winter losses were comparatively light and yet frost damage affected some plants well on into summer.

Winter had been mild until the end of January. All plants remained green until the severe weather of February. Damage was evident also in the spring on the flowering shrubs—Forsythia, Almond Rose, Flowering quince, etc.

Spring came early but then slowed down and marked time. Song sparrows, kildeers, robins, orioles, flickers and chipping sparrows were all back much earlier than in the previous year. Rose species, Austrian Copper and R. Hugonis Hansa were flowering by the end of the first week in June. Granada, Michelle Meilland, Sutters Gold and Pink Parfait were flowering on June 12, and first bouquets were picked at that time. As usual, blooms came along very fast with the extreme heat, and some members felt that they had nothing in perfect condition for the shows.

The Hamilton and District Rose Show held at the Royal Botanical Gardens on June 24th was very successful with 420 entries. The arrangements were particularly striking this year. Mrs. William Reid won a beautiful silver tray for the outstanding arrangement in the decorative classes. This was the new award from the Hamilton Spectator. The trophy for the Queen of the Show was won by Cecil Bond with Diamond Jubilee, also the new Fenwick Trophy for the best Yellow or Blend. Mrs. Bond won the new Brookes' Trophy for the best collection of three miniature roses. Mrs. Norman MacKay won the Eaton Trophy for the highest score in the decorative classes.

Miss Nicola Lock, 12 years of age, was the first to win a trophy dedicated to the memory of her sister. The Lock Trophy is for the best score by a Junior Member. Mr. E. G. Humphries won the Sweepstakes award as well as the White Rose Nursery Trophy for his Pascali, and the Morgan Trophy for the best Floribunda, Arthur Bell. Mr. Humphries also won the silver medal of the Canadian Rose Society for the highest score in classes of Hybrid Teas—one specimen—in each colour classification.

Local Horticultural Societies in the area also had splendid shows—Ancaster, Burlington, Dundas, Hamilton and Mt. Hamilton. Since 1973 is Burlington's Centennial year as a municipality, we should pay a special compliment to the Burlington Horticultural Society. Under the leadership of Mr. Tom Forsyth and his committee, they sold 2000 specimens of Flamingo Queen to Burlington citizens to mark their centennial year. The Rose is the floral emblem of the City of Burlington.

July and early August brought much rain at times and then drought with extreme heat. This was hard on the rose gardens and many that had not used a summer mulch suffered badly. There were few blooms and many seemed stunted in size.

The usual pests had to be endured. Many gardeners report heavy infestation of blackspot (one had even used Benlate), greenfly and the Japanese beetles seem to be increasing each year. Perhaps lawn spraying for white grubs and hand picking are all we can do.

This gloomy note is not that on which we want to conclude. Tall growth and lots of buds are now evident. Fall shows are being planned.

The programme of the Hamilton and District Rose Society has been superior. Membership is now over the 100 mark. Speakers, Mr. Wallace Hopkins on Clematis, Mr. V. Dawson from the Garden City, and Mrs. Betty Peebles on flower arranging with relation to our Rose Schedule, were all excellent. Garden visitations have been most enjoyable, and expression of appreciation with our sincere compliments is due to the President, Mr. Norman MacKay. He managed to enrol more than ten members in the C.R.S.

May the rose be the symbol of happy gardening days. The

words of Padre W. Stuttert-Kennedy seem to be a suitable conclusion.

“God gave his children memory
That in life’s garden they might have
Roses in December.”

METROPOLITAN TORONTO—*Mrs. W. Lyzaniwsky*

A STRANGLY dry winter, wet spring and hot summer provided Metro-Toronto rose growers with unusual challenges in this 1972/73 growing year.

To start with—an early October (72) frost damaged a lot of not-yet-mature growth, but the damage did not show up until June 1973 when the green looking canes at pruning time started to die back, almost to the ground level. The snowless, rather mild winter, with few well spaced -15° deep-freezes, caused trouble to many poorly protected rosebushes, but no severe losses due to winterkill were reported. Although many of our rosegrowers had to prune their bushes almost to the ground level, a rainy spring and proper feeding produced a dazzling display of beautiful blooms as usual at the end of June.

Our Rose Show, which was held again in the spacious and elegant “Inn On The Park” was a living proof that the force of nature is the strongest power of all, and with a little help from human resources, will produce magnificent blooms in spite of many setbacks.

July and August had a continuous series of heatwaves, when over 90° temperatures, with humidity even higher, wilted just about everybody and everything. The small, not fully developed rosebuds would unfold their petals in early hours of the morning, be seared by the hot sun before noon, and end up on the compost heap by night. The soil was too hot to encourage any new ground-shoots, and the spring canes started to mature with bottom leaves yellowing and dropping.

Continuous watering produced continuous bloom but it was of poor quality, no substance and faded colour.

The heat brought also many strange bugs to our gardens, and control was not easy, as we could not spray roses in such high temperatures for fear of damaging the foliage with chemicals.

The high and constant humidity caused blackspot to rear its ugly head in some gardens, where mildew was not a problem during the heat, but it certainly is in evidence almost everywhere now (mid-October).

In our own garden these two fungi have not been evident since the emergence of Benlate on the garden scene. A regular programme and thorough application with proper solution of this chemical can be credited with our success. There is one very important thing to remember—*Benlate is a preventative* medium for fungus diseases and will not cure your problems if you get the fungi widely spread in your garden.

Spider mites had very favourable “growing” conditions this summer in Toronto area, but I have not heard too many of my reporters complain about it. Neither have I had to battle with this pest in my own miniature rose rockery.

September with a promise of cooler weather, was very welcome in our sun-scorched area. A few good rains and more moderate growing temperatures produced abundance of new shoots, lush foliage and many long stemmed beauties.

Now October is here, and what delightful weather we are enjoying, realizing fully and sadly that it won't last much longer. The roses will have to be protected from the onslaught of inclement weather and pretty soon too. Most of us will resort to the most reliable winter protection anywhere and that is soil. Some will use part soil, part leaves, or straw or mushroom manure or plastic. Plastic?

Oh, well—each to his own. Let's hope for a lot of snow, the most natural winter protection we can get, and better roses next year.

PETERBOROUGH AND DISTRICT—Margaret L. Heideman

1973 GAVE a strange summer to rose-growers in the Peterborough—Port Hope—Belleville triangle. Many plants failed to survive that mildest of recent winters. Those that did survive bloomed either too late or too early for area shows. The August drought cut summer bloom to drastic levels, but now, at the time of writing in mid-October, many gardens are showing magnificent roses, some their best of the whole season.

Most of the Horticultural Societies of this region which do

not hold a show especially for roses, such as the Omemee Horticultural Society, devote at least one of their programmes to rose culture and feature a special section of their Flower Show for the showing of roses. Even societies which hold Rose Shows include some classes for other flowers. The Belleville Garden Club combines its Rose Festival with an African Violet Show, and the Peterborough, Lakefield, and Cobourg-Port Hope societies all have a few classes in which the home gardener may enter an arrangement of mixed garden flowers with or without roses.

Roses grown by Mr. George Brinning and Mrs. Gertrude Kennedy were outstanding at both the Peterborough and Belleville shows. At the former, Mr. Brinning's 'Grandpa Dickinson' was judged the Best Rose in Show. At the Peterborough Show also Dr. Fern Rahmel's exhibits won her the most points in show. At this show flower arrangements which included roses were exceptionally fine. Mrs. Kennedy displayed an outstanding arrangement of dark red roses. At the Belleville show 'Michele Meilland' won a top award for K. Huntley, and J. McLead won the trophy for most points.

Lakefield's show brought fewer entries than in previous years because the heat had brought local roses into bloom well before the show date. Mrs. Mona Jackman had the Best Rose in Show with 'Mirandy' as well as most points in show. Other top awards went to Mr. Arthur Morris and Mrs. Lillie Lee.

The crowded attendance at Rose Shows suggests that popular interest in rose-growing continues to increase. What used to be regarded as a rich man's hobby, a mysterious talent or an esoteric cult has now become a general pastime: enjoy the esthetic pleasures and therapeutic benefits of gardening. Perhaps for the Canadian, especially in our difficult region, it expresses a gesture of defiance against our hard climate.

CORNWALL—*John M. Hodgson*

I HOPE that the winter of 1972-73 was as good for rosarians in other parts of Canada as it was for us in the Cornwall, Ontario area. There were no losses at all in our own rose beds. It appears that the styrofoam protectors are all they are reported to be.

May provided plenty of rainfall and June supplied lots of warmth and sunshine, so that by the latter part of June, the rose

beds were in their full glory. The July and August blooms were abundant, but the constant extreme heat opened and shattered them in a matter of a few hours. All bushes remained healthy, so the cool days of autumn will provide a better fare.

Early efforts to get a rose society under way in this area did not meet with much success, but we look forward to trying again soon.

OTTAWA DISTRICT—*Grace Shewfelt*

WINTER 1972/73 started with a snowy December providing roses with an adequate blanket for the remainder of the winter when ice and rain storms replaced the customary snows of January and February. An early spring brought plants to life somewhat sooner than usual with daffodils and tulips starting to bloom in April.

Rose bushes, too, burst into leaf a little sooner and encouraged by the damp spring weather, provided spectacular blooms in mid-June. I would have liked to enter some of these beauties in the Ottawa Horticultural Society's Rose Show on July 2nd but the finest flowers were gone.

The summer was exceptionally hot with very few cool days. The rose bushes flowered almost continuously but the blossoms were smaller than in June and they faded quickly in the fierce rays of the summer sun. I picked the dewy roses in the morning but as my house lacked air conditioning their life indoors was almost as brief as when they were left on the bushes.

The September flowers were brighter and lasted longer. American Heritage grew over five feet high and in early September had a splendid crown of blooms.

In conversation with several other members of the Canadian Rose Society everyone agreed that it had been a good year for roses with an above average number of blooms except in shady locations. At Thanksgiving there were still a lot of roses blooming in Ottawa gardens.

Mrs. J. J. Scott said that she had experimented quite successfully with root cuttings of miniature roses and New Dawn climbers grown under plastic in the flower bed.

Mr. D. F. Hardwick brought eighteen hybrid teas and floribundas inside in tubs in the fall. They were placed in a small room with glass on one wall, augmented by a battery of fluores-

cent lights. The roses produced an excellent show at Christmas. The pleasure of inside growth is that the foliage is very attractive, untouched by mildew or blackspot.

Aphids were not too prevalent this year; they do not appear to thrive in intense heat. One member found that close proximity to chives had a deterrent effect on aphids. There were some problems with blackspot and mildew especially in shaded spots. It is hoped that the experiments now being conducted by horticultural experts for systemic treatment for mildew and blackspot will provide some measure of relief from these recurring problems.

Early in the season lacy holes began to appear on the leaves of my rose bushes. I couldn't seem to locate the culprits but dusting proved effective and later foliage was free from mutilation.

Mr. W. H. C. Simmonds suggested that it would be very helpful to compile a report, based on the experiences and views of members, to show how different varieties of roses stand up under the climatic conditions in the Ottawa area. Ottawa experiences lower temperatures than the more southern parts of Ontario but has somewhat milder winters than Northern Ontario.

Some favourite roses in the Ottawa area included the hybrid teas *Tropicana*, *Bewitched*, *Summer Sunshine*, *John F. Kennedy*, *Eiffel Tower*, *Fragrant Cloud*, *American Heritage*, and the floribundas *Masquerade* and *Iceberg*.

GREATER MONTREAL—*Theo Mayer*

FORTUNATELY, I am able to write a far more pleasant and optimistic report than was the case last year, when, you will remember, winter-kill wrought havoc in this region. The past winter, unlike its predecessor, was an average one with good snow cover so that rose growers here experienced few losses as a result of winter-kill; as a matter of fact, nurserymen and amateurs to whom I have spoken suggest that losses were well below average and that rose bushes in general throughout the area came through the winter splendidly.

An early spring, with warm temperatures and an adequate rainfall, assisted in producing an outstanding late-June bloom. The display in the gardens—both public and private—which I

visited was one of the best I can remember. Likewise the shows in such areas of the metropolis as Montreal West, the Lakeshore, Town of Mount Royal and St. Lambert were most successful. The award for Best-in-Show in Montreal West went to Mr. D. Trenholm with a bloom of 'Buccaneer', while the honour at the Lakeshore Rose Show went to Rachel Flood for 'Wendy Cussons'.

Your reporter had something of a shock in July when he visited Man and His World (this is the name now given to the continuing fair on St. Helen's Island, which you all remember as Expo '67). I went there in particular to see the rose garden, a garden which was planted in 1967 with some 10,000 bushes and which, considering the problems posed by the exposed site in the middle of the St. Lawrence, did remarkably well. Imagine my consternation, then, when my eyes, as they scanned the flower beds in front of the Helene de Champlain Restaurant, were greeted not by the Queen of Flowers but by—dare I disgust you with the word—petunias! All the roses had disappeared and these excuses were in their place. Infuriated, I made a number of visits and phone calls, and eventually got in touch with M. Andre Champagne of the Montreal Botanical Gardens, the authority which is responsible for the plantings on the fair site. He was most co-operative and informed me that the credits to replace the bushes, so many of which had been lost in the disastrous winter of which I have written, were voted too late to permit replacement planting to be undertaken this past spring. While Mr. Champagne did not say so, I suspect that our Mayor Jean Drapeau was too occupied with Olympian matters to concern himself with such mundane affairs as roses. On the brighter side, I have been assured that the garden will be replanted to roses next spring and I hope to give you an account of its performance in my next report.

NORTHERN NEW BRUNSWICK—*L. A. Miller*

WE HAD a long hard winter in Northern New Brunswick and this was followed by a cold, late spring. We were most fortunate (that is, the rose growers) in that heavy snow came early and remained late. This gave all types of roses excellent protection and winter-kill was at an all time low. This is the second consecutive good

winter for roses but I would not recommend that any rose grower in our district ease up at all in protecting roses for winter.

All tree roses described in my experiment last year came through fine, as above these were well protected with snow.

The same condition applies to my experiment with peat moss on the floribundas.

The weather was cool and very wet until the middle of June. It turned warm then and this past season was the best for growth that I have ever experienced. Pears even ripened in my orchard which is something very out-of-the-ordinary in our part of the country.

Roses were excellent and still are (Oct. 21). The floribundas were a mass of bloom from early July with Vogue still being my favourite. The hybrid teas, grandifloras and tree roses were a constant source of pleasure. In short, this was a wonderful year for roses in this area.

Disease and insects were at a minimum although regular spraying and dusting were carried out in a routine manner. I used Benlate as a fungicide before hilling last fall and again when plants were dormant in the spring. The results of this treatment are encouraging.

NOVA SCOTIA—*Mrs. W. H. Armstrong*

THE WINTER of 1972-73 was kind to rose lovers in this district compared to the harshness of the previous one. Losses were moderate and the bushes that did not survive were those that had not completely recovered from the winter before.

In April, when the rose bushes were uncovered, the weather was ideal and early growth was very encouraging. However, when the buds began to form, fog and rain closed in and the sun disappeared during the months of June and July. The bushes enjoyed the weather and grew to unprecedented heights for this area, but not so the blooms. Red Devil, Montezuma and blooms of similar habit blotched and balled until August when the sun reappeared.

Flower shows reflected the wet weather with entries down and imperfect blooms. The roses were beautiful if not perfect, and the shows sparked the usual enthusiasm. Many people were observed jotting down the names of roses they admired for future

reference. A personal observation, which is indirectly a complaint, was the number of blooms misnamed at each show. Rose bushes obtained at department stores and even from nurseries are all too frequently mislabelled, particularly this year. Nearly half the bushes I ordered were incorrectly named. This is particularly annoying when one receives Frau Karl Druschki for Fragrant Cloud, and hurts when one pays the "all American" price for Gypsy only to find that when it blooms it is unmistakably Queen Elizabeth, identical to the half dozen bushes of that variety already growing in the rose garden!

From mid-August through September, the weather was delightful. This season makes everything worthwhile. Those who were persistent and kept blackspot under control were rewarded by beautiful fall bloom on bushes at least a foot higher than usual. One hopes that the cool nights of October will harden the lush growth before another winter sets in, and that next spring will be the one we have been waiting for!

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—*R. G. Lea, M.D.*

THE YEAR 1973 was notable in this province because of our Centennial celebrations and we were honoured to be awarded the National Rose Show for this year. This was put on as part of a centennial project. Everything co-operated beautifully except the weather and what was otherwise an excellently organized and produced show, unfortunately suffered quite badly from lack of quality exhibits.

After an uneventful winter and spring, the weather became unseasonably hot and humid and our blooms burst upon us a full two weeks ahead of their usual time and the time for which the show was arranged. As a result, the show only succeeded because of the efforts of many growers in bringing in anything that looked at all promising. We did in fact get some very excellent blooms, including Best of Show won by Mrs. Connie Ings of Montague with an excellent specimen of Kordes Perfecta.

We were very honoured to have present with us Mr. Cadsby, the President of the Canadian Rose Society and Mrs. Cadsby and many other people who attended the show and joined with us in our celebrations. The visit of the President was most worthwhile and I am sure that membership in the Canadian Rose Society

will increase in this district as a result of the enthusiasm displayed by Mr. Cadsby and the information that he passed on to the many rose growers he met.

Winter losses were moderate only this spring and the roses started the season in excellent form. The very hot and humid weather which we have experienced in July and August and that is so unlike our usual weather has created a major problem for growers with the threat of fungus disease hanging over us. However, to date (late August) there has been no more than the usual incidence, and in fact the heavy watering which the roses experienced this year seems to have resulted in better and healthier looking bushes, and the outlook for September and October bloom appears excellent. If this is so, it will balance out the disappointments of mid-July and make the year the success we hoped it would be.

The Clearing House

Compiled and edited jointly by

MRS. A. GUADAGNI
7431 Kingsley Rd., Apt. 1001
Montreal 267, Que.

and

MRS. K. FLOOD
95 48th Avenue
Lachine, Que.

WE WERE delighted to receive, this year, over 700 reports from 45 contributors—a record year!

Because we had so many reports to edit and collate, we have simplified the reporting format somewhat by making the comments into brief sentences but retaining all the significant information and personal opinions of your reports. We hope this will be to your satisfaction. We particularly like to have comments on unusual characteristics of a rose—whether it should be used for background or is ideal for bedding; lasting qualities as a cut flower; suitability for show table or flower arranging; quantity of bloom; a precise description of the colour as it appears in your garden; any negative qualities, etc. Please note where we have stated “Last year for reporting this rose”.

This year, for the gentlemen, we used only their initials and surname; for the ladies we used Mrs. . . . with no initials as we were uncertain whether you wished us to use Mrs. plus your christian name, or your husband's initials. It would be appreciated if you would indicate which you prefer, when you send in your reports.

In several instances, we were unable to learn the name of the hybridizer of the rose. This particularly applies to varieties that have been introduced very recently in Europe and for which we have not been able to procure a catalogue. Any assistance you can give in this respect would be greatly appreciated.

We really enjoyed the letters that accompanied so many of the reports—encouraging us, saying how much you enjoy the Clearing House, and commenting on your particular rose-growing successes and problems. Our sincere thanks to our regular con-

tributors for their informative reports, and a warm welcome to our new contributors—we hope to hear from all of you again next year.

If you are not a contributor, please don't sit back and wait for an invitation—we don't even know who you are; just drop us a note, mentioning approximately how many new varieties (introduced within the last five years) you would like to report on, and we will send the necessary reporting slips to you next June.

May everything “come up roses” for you in 1974.

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

- Ardoino, Mr. J., 41 Twin Pauls Cresc., Scarboro, Ont.
 Armstrong, Mrs. W. H., 7 Lakeview Ave., Dartmouth, N.S.
 Baillie, Mrs. J. H., 89 Burnhamthorpe Rd., Islington, Ont.
 Bauer, Mr. C., 1017 28th St. S., Lethbridge, Alta.
 Billington, Mr. E., 2350 Nottingham Rd., Victoria, B.C.
 Bird, Mr. G., 1302 Collegewood Dr., Ypsilanti, Mich., U.S.A.
 Bishop, Mr. A. E., 329 Morrison Ave., Town of Mt. Royal, Montreal,
 Que.
 Cadsby, Mr. M. A., 28 Hilltop Rd., Toronto, Ont.
 Dawson, Mr. V. R., 15 Brookdale Ave., St. Catharines, Ont.
 Douglas, Dr. B., 196 W. 21st Ave., Vancouver 10, B.C.
 Flood, Mrs. K., 95 48th Ave., Lachine, Que.
 Fowler, Dr. R., 8 Weller Cresc., Maple, Ont.
 Goulding, Mr. E. D., 96 Cheltenham Ave., Toronto, Ont.
 Graber, Mrs. Anne, 10 Fairfax Cresc., Scarborough, Ont.
 Green, Mrs. Taslyne, 335 Cochrane St., Whitby, Ont.
 Henry, Mrs. Janet, Vancouver Rose Society, Vancouver, B.C.
 Humenick, Mrs. Wm., 1161 Bubbb Road, Cupertino, Calif., U.S.A.
 Jenkins, Mr. S., 70 Rogers Ave., London 75, Ont.
 Jubien, Mr. E. B., 150 Vivian Ave., Town of Mt. Royal, Montreal, Que.
 Jupp, Mrs. Sheila, 186 St. Leonard's Ave., Toronto 12, Ont.
 Keith, Mr. R. H., 160 Centre St. W., Richmond Hill, Ont.
 Kingsley, Mr. G. A., 6417 West 101st St., Overland Park, Kansas, U.S.A.
 Kirkland, Mr. M. D., 20 Jarvis St., Fort Erie, Ont.
 Kopecky, Mr. R. J., 11557 Prairie View Dr., Omaha, Neb., U.S.A.
 Lee, Dr. R. G., 1 Green St., Charlottetown, P.E.I.
 Macdonald, Mrs. W. A., 174 Baltimore Rd., Winnipeg 13, Man.
 Magee, Mr. G. H., 775 Roselawn Dr., Windsor 21, Ont.
 Mayer, Mr. T., 436 Queen's Rd., St. Lambert, Que.
 Meier, Mr. F. F., Box 5, Westholme (Vancouver Island), B.C.
 Miller, Mr. Les A., Box 408, Dalhousie, N.B.
 Miller, Mr. Roy, 433 Alder St. W., Dunnville, Ont.
 Moyle, Dr. C. T., 12 Forsythe Place, Hamilton, Ont.
 Muller, Mr. W., 328 Elm Rd., Toronto 12, Ont.
 McCann, Mrs. Wm., 1 Queen St. N., Thorold, Ont.
 McGhie, Mr. J., 27 E. 63rd Ave., Vancouver, B.C.
 Naismith, Mrs. A. L., 9 Connor Ct., Stony Creek, Ont.
 Packard, Mrs. J. H., 822 South Spalding Ave., Los Angeles, Calif., U.S.A.
 Parker, Mr. F. N., Mount Sicker Rd., Westholme (Vancouver Island),
 B.C.
 Pastro, Mr. A., 5266 McKee St., South Burnaby, B.C.
 Patterson, Mr. G. J., 77 Marion Ave. N., Hamilton 16, Ont.
 Somerville, Mrs. R., 496 Scarboro Golf Club Rd., Scarboro, Ont.
 Sutherland, Mr. J. C., 129 Fitzroy St., Charlottetown, P.E.I.
 U.B.C. Botanical Gardens, Vancouver, B.C.
 Wehrfritz, Mr. H. C., 80 Fassett Ave., Hamilton, Ont.
 Yeomans, Mr. C. D., 6276 Dunbar St., Vancouver 13, B.C.

The following abbreviations apply: Plant—pl.; year—yr.; height
 feet—'; height inches—"; Floribunda—Fl.; Grandiflora—Gr.; Hybrid
 Tea—H.T.; Climber—Cl.; Shrub—S.; Miniature—Min.

ADAIR ROCHE, H.T. (McGredy '68). (Paddy McGredy × Femina Seedling). Medium pink, 30 petals. G. Bird (2 pls. 4 yrs. 4' 4", Mich.): Medium sized, high centred bloom, opens rather rapidly. Fine garden rose producing an abundance of superior blooms in clusters—doesn't behave like a H.T. Good medium green foliage; hardy. H. C. Wehrfritz (Ont.): 3½' healthy plant produces blooms which open too fast. Good form but not outstanding.

ADOLF HORSTMANN, H.T. (Kordes '72). (Dr. A. J. Vehage × Colour Wonder). Bronze yellow, 26 petals. G. Bird (2 pls. 1 yr. 3' 9", Mich.): Decorative bloom, darker version of Whisky Mac. May be stronger than Whisky Mac—better in this area. Lovely rose with personality. Large shiny foliage. R. H. Keith (3 pls. 2 yrs. 3', Ont.): A beautiful rose with its interesting wavy petals. Different, very decorative. Petals seem a bit susceptible to spotting by weather and insects. Medium sized bloom. Good leathery foliage; so far no disease. Upright growth; hardy. Dr. R. G. Lea (1 pl. 1 yr. tall, P.E.I.): Bright attractive bloom repeats well. Not exhibition quality but excellent garden variety. Dark glossy foliage. T. Mayer (3 pls. 1 yr. 2', Que.): Interesting begonia-like blooms which hold colour and form well. Something of a novelty—an interesting addition to the "yellow family". Blooms only average size but of good form and highly fragrant. Not a prolific bloomer and doesn't repeat well. Upright growth, clean glossy foliage. Hardiness unknown.

AFTERNOON, H.T. Light bright red. Dr. R. G. Lea (1 pl. 1 yr., P.E.I.): Attractive bright red bloom, rather small, tends to grow in clusters. Good strong garden rose but unlikely to grow any exhibition blooms. Erect vigorous bush with medium green foliage.

AKEBONO, H.T. (Siniti Kawai '66). (Ethel Sanday × Narzisse). Pale yellow flushed carmine, 56 petals. Mrs. Packard (1 pl. 3 yrs. 3', Calif.): If this had more vigour it could be very stunning. Beautiful form in opening bud but doesn't hold too well as cut flower and loses colour. Upright growth—slender stems could be stronger for the very full blooms. Sparse glossy foliage. F. N. Parker (1 pl. 2 yrs., B.C.): Many large long pointed petals. Many blooms fail to open, sparse bloomer but a real beauty when it opens. Tall plant, few stout stems, good foliage. Fairly hardy. C. D. Yeomans (1 pl. 3 yrs. 3', B.C.): In spite of lack of foliage, has produced half a dozen first class exhibition blooms and at the right time. Full bloom, long lasting.

ALEC'S RED, H.T. (Cocker '70). (Fragrant Cloud × Dame de Cour). Cherry red, 45 petals. Mrs. Armstrong (1 pl. 1 yr. 2', N.S.): Large full shapely fragrant bloom—only one or two at a time but continuous. Very satisfactory plant; has done much better than other reds during our rainy summer—plan to get a couple more. Upright, bushy vigorous bush with medium green, mat foliage. Wintered well. C. Bauer (1 pl. 1 yr. 3', Alta.): I highly recommend this one—looking for a good red, this is it! Fragrant, exhibition type bloom, all beautiful specimens, no split centres. Vigorous bushy growth, medium green foliage. Some side branching and basal breaks overcome a slow-repeat blooming characteristic. Mrs. Graber (1 pl. 1 yr. 2', Ont.): Lovely fragrance and more of it than any other rose in my garden except Fragrant Cloud and Chrysler Imperial. Bloom 4" across, good form, some confused centres, deeper red in centre of flower. Good cut flower. Small but strong plant

with medium green foliage; some mildew in August. S. Jenkins (1 pl. 3 yrs. 2½', Ont.): Well formed bloom with high centre but not too plentiful. Appears to be good exhibition rose but stems shorter than desired. Upright growth, medium green shiny foliage. Requires normal winter protection. Mrs. Henry (1 pl. 2 yrs. 3', B.C.): I am very pleased with this cultivar—large bloom. Medium growth; seems resistant to cold. E. B. Jubien (3 pls. 2 yrs. 2¼', Que.): This is one of the best red roses in my garden this year. Large, nicely shaped bloom. Average height with good foliage. Hardy. R. H. Keith (3 pls. 1 yr., Ont.): A bit early to form any real opinion but I like the colour and form very much—lovely shade of bright red. Could do well on show table. G. Kingsley (5 pls. 2–3 yrs., Kans.): Very large bloom, many petals, extremely long lasting. This is an exceptional rose—heat does not affect it, almost continuously in bloom, and flowers last. Blooms in mid summer are just as large and perfect. Does not always produce long stems—might be difficult to say this is a good show rose. Heavy canes, strong stems, dark green leathery foliage, no disease. F. F. Meier (6 pls. 2 yrs., B.C.): Red bud; when opened it tends to be ruffled and is confused in centre. Must be disbudded or blooms are too small. Not profuse bloomer but first blooms are outstanding. Strong, medium tall grower. Hardy. Mrs. Packard (1 pl. 1 yr. 3', Calif.): It is silly to waste space on this when Fragrant Cloud is so much better and so much more vibrant, colour wise. Very full bloom, but not exhibition quality. H. C. Wehrfritz (3 pls. 2 yrs. 3', Ont.): This is one of the best reds if production of flowers increases. Beautiful, strong bloom with appealing fragrance. Bushy, healthy growth, shiny foliage. C. D. Yeomans (2 pls. 2 yrs. 3', B.C.): Won best in show for me—I had two other good blooms at the show. Very fragrant, most attractive. Bushy growth, stems perhaps a little short. Healthy foliage.

ALEXANDER, H.T. (Harkness '72). (Super Star × Ann Elizabeth × Allgold). Orange vermillion, 22 petals. J. McGhie (1 pl. 1 yr. 3', B.C.): The colour is outstanding, bloom medium sized with serrated petals. Will make excellent background rose. Tall upright grower, good basal breaks. Dark, shiny, trouble-free foliage. Hardy. C. D. Yeomans (1 pl. 1 yr. 5', B.C.): Exceptional growth for first year. Bloom too thin but plentiful—prefer Duke of Windsor in same colour range. Very strong upright growth with healthy foliage.

ALTISSIMO, Cl. (Delbard-Chabert '67). Red, single. C. D. Yeomans (1 pl. 4 yrs. 9', B.C.): Has been in bloom all summer—Vancouver will soon be spangled with this one, so many people like it. Single bloom, scarlet with gold stamens. Vigorous branching growth with healthy foliage.

ANABEL (KORBELL), Fl. (Kordes '73). (Zorina × Colour Wonder). Light vermillion, 24 petals. Mrs. Armstrong (1 pl. 1 yr. 16", N.S.): So far this bush is almost a miniature but lets one know when it's in bloom. On canina root stock—hope for more growth when well established. Exquisite small blooms, long lasting. Coppery green, healthy foliage on upright, moderately vigorous bush. Hardiness unknown. A. E. Bishop (3 pls. 1 yr., Que.): Excellent addition to floribundas. Good form, well shaped blooms. Medium low growth, vigorous, attractive foliage. Mrs. Flood (2 pls. 1 yr. 2½', Que.): Outstanding rose this year—a flower arranger's dream! Lots of perfect H.T. type blooms—

what substance and colour. A real little gem. No disease. G. A. Kingsley (2 pls. 1 yr. 2', Kans.): This is a little gem—I would rate it tops and far and away ahead of any of the other new floribundas. Perfect H.T. type blooms, long lasting, good clusters. One crop of blooms followed almost immediately by another, whether you cut off spent blooms or not—a highly desirable quality in a floribunda. Bushes established themselves right off. Upright growth; foliage is large in proportion to bush size, dull green, no disease. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (12 pls. 1 yr. 2', B.C.): Almost everyone comments on it. Attractive colour, slight fragrance, excellent form, high centre unlike its parent Colour Wonder but smaller. Upright growth, mid green foliage.

ANGEL FACE, Fl. (Swim & Weeks '68). A.A.R.S. '69. Deep mauve lavender. J. Ardoino (1 pl. 1 yr. 1½', Ont.): Mauve roses never hit my fancy—this one really changed my way of thinking. Long lasting bloom with good texture. Rather low growing bush, light green foliage. Dr. R. N. Fowler (1 pl. 1 yr., Ont.): Haven't found it as disease resistant as other reporters; mine got blackspot. Distinctive and attractive blooms, commonly borne singly, colour holds well. Large ruffled petals edged in raspberry red, confused centres in wet weather. It's a good one if you like lavenders. Low spreading growth. E. D. Goulding (2 pls. 3 yrs. 2½', Ont.): A most attractive colour, blooms moderately well. Nicely pointed buds, fragrant, ruffled petals. Still my favourite of the mauves. Good growing habit, bushy, vigorous and healthy. Quite hardy, disease free. Mrs. Jupp (1 pl. 2 yrs., Ont.): Bloom is very pretty, open face with frilly petal edges. Few blooms to a spray and inadequate inflorescence, but I have loved this variety enough to replant it twice after winter loss. It is by far the most attractive colour of the mauves. Medium height, rather weak growth, foliage adequate and healthy. Tender. R. J. Kopecky (2 pls. 4 yrs., Neb.): Still an eye catcher in my garden—an abundance of bloom this year drew the most favourable comments. Seems to be improving with age. Bloom holds well until petals fall; excellent colour. Compact plant, somewhat spreading growth. Foliage requires minimal care. F. F. Meier (6 pls. 3 yrs., B.C.): The outstanding thing about this rose is the fragrance, and colour does not fade. It is a real charmer. Small bloom with ruffled edges, in clusters, repeats well during season. Medium low grower, disease free foliage. Hardy. Mrs. McCann (2 pls. 5 yrs. 3', Ont.): Of two bushes, one is still struggling to "grow up". Second bush, off to poor start, now doing well. Seems to need added fertilizer for a boost. Ruffled petals, attractive bud showing more of a reddish tinge. Upright bushy growth, disease free foliage. Hardy. Mrs. Packard (1 pl. 5 yrs. 2', Calif.): I'm sorry Mauve Melodee didn't get to Canada for this rose is such an elegant, rich warm mauve, not lost in a colourful garden but adds generously—Angel Face is like a shadow. Foliage mildews, not attractive. Mrs. Naismith (2 pls. 3 yrs., Ont.): It is a great favourite of mine, has delightful perfume. Large bloom. Medium growth but is outstanding in the garden. Hardy. J. C. Sutherland (2 pls. 1-2 yrs. 2', P.E.I.): This rose either lacks vigour or requires different treatment from adjacent bushes—bushes are producing fewer than 10 blooms per season. Very attractive, with wavy raspberry edging, fragrant. Healthy foliage. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (24 pls. 3 yrs. 1½', B.C.): Small flat bloom fades to an unsightly grey before it shatters. Disappointing,

nothing to report in its favour, blackspots badly. Sprawling growth, could have more vigour. (Last year for reporting this rose).

ANGEL GIRL, H.T. (Wyant, Webb '73). (Sport of Belange). Clear coral pink. G. Magee (6 pls. 2-4 yrs., Ont.): Beautiful clear coral blooms of exhibition form. Only fault some will ball. Tall, strong grower—one of the finest roses. Hardy.

ANNE COCKER, Fl. (Cocker '71). (Highlight × Colour Wonder). Light vermillion, 36 petals. G. Magee (1 pl. 2 yrs., Ont.): Small blooms, singly or in small heads, would be fine if clusters were larger. Tall grower. J. McGhie (2 pls. 1 yr. 2½', B.C.): Small bloom but very attractive, colour lasts, good trusses. Excellent bushy growth with basal breaks, plentiful foliage. Hardy. C. D. Yeomans (1 pl. 1 yr. 4', B.C.): Needs to fill out and produce more blooms. Beautifully formed bloom, long lasting, lovely colour. Upright growth, lots of healthy foliage.

ANNE MARIE VON TRECHSLIN, H.T. (Meiland '69). Dark coral, 35-40 petals. G. Bird (1 pl. 3 yrs. 5', Mich.): This rose opens too rapidly. Bloom has outstanding colour, loose cupped form. Rangy, uneven growth, widely spaced foliage. Hardy.

ANTIGUA, H.T. (Warriner '73). Apricot. Mrs. Humenick (1 pl. 1 yr. 5-6', Calif.): I feel this plant will develop a better shape after it gets established. Exhibition type bloom, lovely colour, bright and clear. Growth habits a little erratic, foliage not very dense.

APERITIF, Fl. (Int. '73). Cream and pink. G. Bird (2 pls. 2 yrs. 3½', Mich.): A very excellent floribunda—I believe it will become very popular. Well formed bloom in small clusters, darkens as it ages. Average size bloom, very attractive. Strong upright growth with good, shiny foliage. Hardy.

APOLLO, H.T. (Armstrong '72). A.A.R.S. Medium yellow, 22 petals. Mrs. Armstrong (1 pl. 2 yrs. 21", N.S.): So far this rose has not lived up to its press clippings—will keep it another year and hope for weather more to its liking. Did not like the rain. Medium size bloom, but very few. Upright, rather weak growth with medium green, crinkled, irregular foliage. Seems to be hardy. C. Bauer (1 pl. 2 yrs. 5', Alta.): This rose will be forgotten soon! Fragrant, high centred bloom but too few and slow to repeat. Improved petal substance in second year—season's bloom total 6. Upright growth, no basal breaks, 3 canes, no side shoots. Hardy. Dr. B. Douglas (1 pl. 2 yrs. 4', B.C.): A mediocre medium yellow—I will not keep it. Moderate production of medium quality blooms. Upright growth, dark green foliage, no disease. E. D. Goulding (2 pls. 2 yrs. 2½', Ont.): Very disappointed in this new introduction—from my results I cannot understand how it rated A.A.R.S. A clear yellow bloom, holds colour well but not an exhibition rose. Stems too weak to support blooms. Only moderately hardy. E. B. Jubien (1 pl. 1 yr. 3', Que.): I prefer Grandpa Dickson, but think it is a good yellow. Bloom is a clear yellow but like all the yellows I have, it fades. Tall grower; hardiness not known. T. Mayer (1 pl. 2 yrs. 3', Que): Good blooms when they appear but far too few of them. A very poor repeater. Bloom of good quality—fades somewhat fast. Upright growth and healthy foliage. No problems with hardiness. Dr. C. T. Moyle (1 pl. 2 yrs. 2' 6", Ont.): Bloom not impressive, and scanty but will try one more year. Medium green foliage, hardy. Mrs. Packard (2 pls. 3 yrs.

6½', Calif.): Good only for background. One plant had about 100 blooms for the season but they do not last or cut well. Fluffy bloom; good foliage. A. Pastro (1 pl. 2 yrs., Ont.): Not too impressed—poor, loose bloom. Blackspot and mildew, medium growth. G. J. Patterson (1 pl. 2 yrs. 3', Ont.): Does not merit an A.A.R.S. in my opinion. Very few blooms, slow to repeat. Fair bloom, rather loose, fades a bit then flops. Plant is a little more bushy this year. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (10 pls. 2 yrs. 2½', B.C.): Much improved over last year—seems to have more substance in its petals, though it still hangs its head in damp weather. Comparable to King's Ransom. Bright, unfading colour, good form. Upright growth; medium green foliage. H. C. Wehrfritz (1 pl. 2 yrs. 4', Ont.): Two-day rose—had two years to show improvement but out it goes. Bud and bloom will last for only two days. Vigorous grower.

APPRECIATION, H.T. (Gregory '72). Orange copper, 20 petals. Mrs. Flood (1 pl. 2 yrs. 4', Que.): This is a small bloom but most attractive. Colour description should be a pale fluorescent salmon. Form good enough for exhibition, substance and perfume well up to standard. Tall grower, blooms come one to a stem. Dark green foliage, healthy. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (1 pl. 2 yrs. 2½', B.C.): We find this rose to be very appealing in colour and intend to increase bed planting. Bloom has beautiful form and colour, holds well. Tall, upright growing habit. Dark green foliage.

AQUARIUS, Gr. (Armstrong '71). A.A.R.S. Medium pink blend. J. Ardoino (1 pl. 2 yrs. 2½', Ont.): I wonder sometimes if it's for real! Excellent exhibition quality bloom, good substance and texture. Erect, healthy growth. Hardy. R. J. Kopecky (1 pl. 1 yr., Neb.): I claim the name of this variety had much to do with its winning the A.A.R.S. There are other grandifloras that do much better in my garden—will discard after this season. Bloom on the small side, mostly one to a stem. Smallish plant without any outstanding characteristics. Dr. R. G. Lee (1 pl. 1 yr., P.E.I.): Poor performance this year—will give it another. Roy Miller (1 pl. 1 yr. 3', Ont.): A medium sized bloom with colouring similar to First Prize. Slow to repeat—may do better another year. Good growth with healthy dark green foliage. Dr. C. T. Moyle (1 pl. 3 yrs. 4', Ont.): Small bloom but very attractive—will keep it. Not a prolific bloomer. Foliage medium green, healthy, vigorous. Hardy. Mrs. Packard (2 pls. 4 yrs. 4½', Calif.): Discarded it—would rather have Grace de Monaco, Bewitched or Invitation in its place. Bloom nice only in opening bud. Foliage not attractive and stems too thorny. G. J. Patterson (1 pl. 3 yrs. 2½', Ont.): A fair flower though small. Too few—does not equal Pink Parfait. Attractive bloom, usually a "feather" in outer petals. Bush had poor start in the Spring. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (12 pls. 3 yrs. 2¼', B.C.): Another variety which deserves the honour bestowed on it. Excellence in all departments—habit, flower, resistance etc. Average size bloom of nice form and colour. Weather resistant. Upright, vigorous growth, dark green, glossy foliage. H. C. Wehrfritz (3 pls. 2 yrs. 4', Ont.): Very good floribunda—bloom comes one to a stem, well formed. Lacks fragrance. Tall, healthy plant.

ARIANNA, H.T. (Meilland '68). Carmine rose. H. C. Wehrfritz (1 pl.

1 yr. 4', Ont.): Some blooms had confused centres. Average rose—will try it for one more year. Upright, healthy growth.

ATOLL (CLARITA), H.T. (Meilland '68). Carmine rose. H. C. Wehrfritz (3 pls. 1 yr. 4½', Ont.): Bloom similar to Tropicana. Borne singly; very promising rose. Healthy, strong growing plant.

AVE MARIA, H.T. (Kordes '73). Bright coral. G. Bird (1 pl. 1 yr. 2½', Mich.): Bloom has few petals, good colour and substance. Plant hasn't grown much—another year needed to evaluate. Plant lacks vigour, appears to spread. G. Magee (2 pls. 1 yr., Ont.): Beautifully formed, medium sized buds and blooms. Needs shading for best colour. Not a vigorous plant. H. C. Wehrfritz (3 pls. 1 yr. 2', Ont.): Intense colour, hopefully more petals in the second year—will wait and see.

BAHIA, Fl. ('74). Orange red. R. J. Kopecky (1 pl. 1 yr. 2', Neb.): After a couple of disappointing years for A.A.R.S. selections, this seems to be a bumper crop. I rate this rose the last of the three new ones but far superior to last year's introductions, with the exception of Electron. Hybrid tea-shaped small bloom, borne 3 or more to a head. Colour holds well, petals drop. Always in bloom this first year. Low spreading plant, disease-resistant. Smallish, dark greyish green foliage.

BANGOR, Fl. (Dickson '72). (Jubilant × Marlina). Carmine pink, 26 petals. Mrs. Flood (2 pls. 1 yr. 2', Que.): These plants came complete with blackspot—I don't know whether this is a weakness of the plant or just a bad start for them. The colour of the bloom is pretty but the petals fall—what a mess! U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (12 pls. 1 yr. 1½', B.C.): Gave a very appealing display all through the summer and fall. Would have to be grown in mass to be effective. Slight fragrance, small flat blooms, good clear colour. Low spreading growth.

BARONNE EDMUND ROTHCHILD, H.T. (Meilland '68). Carmine/silver reverse. H. C. Wehrfritz (3 pls. 1 yr. 3½', Ont.): Unfading bloom, good colour and form, very fragrant. Will last a week in a vase—seems to be a very good rose.

BATTLE OF BRITAIN, H.T. (Gaudy's int. Wheatcroft '71). Deep yellow, flushed salmon. H. C. Wehrfritz (1 pl. 2 yrs. 4½', Ont.): Should have more petals, more flower production. Will discard.

BIENVENU, Gr. (Swim & Weeks '70). Reddish orange. Mrs. Packard (1 pl. 4 yrs. 5', Calif.): Very full bloom, texture is not velvety but more opalescent. Bush is upright but spreading, not dense, as stems are very long. Good but not one you *must* have. (Last year for reporting this rose).

BLESSINGS, H.T. (GREGORY '68). (Queen Elizabeth × Unnamed Seedling). Coral pink, 30 petals. Mrs. Flood (1 pl. 3 yrs. 2½', Que.): Bloom has exquisite colour, urn shaped bud, comes one to a stem. A must for the flower arranger. Mrs. Packard (Calif.): I do not have this yet but my friend, in visiting Regent's Park, London, found this one of the three most beautiful. H. C. Wehrfritz (2 pls. 2 yrs. 3', Ont.): I am waiting to see what happens next year. Interesting colour; balls sometimes. Requires full sun.

BONANZA, Fl. (Kordes '72). Orange peach. A. E. Bishop (3 pls. 1 yr., Que.): By early August it was riddled with blackspot and almost completely defoliated—not recommended. Low, weak growth; sparse

bloom. Mrs. Packard (1 pl. 1 yr. 2', Calif.): Exquisite! Adorable buds in small clusters, open blooms last two weeks with little colour change. Always in bloom, a kind of glorified Fashion but ever so much better. Probably the greatest low growing floribunda of the century. Very rapid growth; bushy, dark green, very dense foliage.

BON BON, Fl. (Warriner '73). Reddish pink/white blend. Mrs. Humenick (3 pls. 1 yr. 2', Calif.): This is truly a fantastic rose, good for landscaping purposes. No mildew. Bloom has not many petals but has H.T. form as it opens. Large trusses, good inflorescence. Serrated edge to dark green foliage. R. J. Kopecky (1 pl. 1 yr. 2', Neb.): Hybrid tea form bloom opening somewhat quickly but maintaining all stages of bloom. Should exhibit well—petals hold until removed. Had one head that contained 23 blooms in various stages of development. Seems to be a cropper but what a delightful thing this one is; a close second in my favourite for the new A.A.R.S. introductions. Can predict only good things for Bon Bon. Low growing; ample foliage.

BONFIRE, Fl. (McGredy '71). (Tiki × Variety Club). Red/Orange, 31 petals. M. A. Cadsby (1 pl. 3 yrs. 1', Ont.): Bloom is an attractive colour but doesn't repeat too quickly, and not enough bloom for a floribunda. Medium green foliage. Hardy. J. McGhie (1 pl. 1 yr., B.C.): Well formed bloom, distinct bright colour. Produces well—improved Manx Queen. Well balanced growth, trouble free foliage. A good rose! U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (6 pls. 2 yrs. 2', B.C.): Large blooms of good form and colour, unusual and appealing. Continues to attract attention; visitors to the gardens comment on its fresh good looks. Pleasantly fragrant. Upright, branching growth.

BONSOIR, H.T. (Dickson '68). (Seedling × Seedling). Peach pink. Mrs. Armstrong (2 pls. 2 yrs. 1½', N.S.): This rose takes its time in starting in the Spring. Full bloom, shapely, fragrant, but spoiled by rain. Upright growth but not many start from crown. Light green, large, glossy foliage. Moderately hardy. G. Bird (1 pl. 3 yrs. 3', Mich.): High centred bloom, many, many petals—most blooms fail to open. Usually very unattractive, balls more often than not—not suitable for this area. Short stubby growth. M. A. Cadsby (1 pl. 2 yrs., Ont.): Attractive bloom, not for exhibition. Will give it one more year. Mrs. Flood (1 pl. 4 yrs. 3', Que.): Large exhibition type bloom, likes hot weather, is miserable in wet weather. No disease—only fault it balls in the rain. Good dark green foliage, upright growth. E. B. Jubien (3 pls. 4 yrs. 2½', Que.): The bloom has more than average number of petals, nice shape. It looks good in spring and summer but sometimes in the fall it tends to ball—not too serious. Clean healthy foliage. G. A. Kingsley (3 pls. 1–2 yrs. 3', Kan.): I like this rose very much. It has performed exceptionally well this summer although it had to be cut to bud union this spring because of extreme cold last winter. Has produced an exceptional crop of bloom this summer which has been more or less devoid of rain. I don't water overhead as it does ball, but extra effort to protect it in this respect pays off. Highly recommended. Dr. R. G. Lea (1 pl. 3 yrs., P.E.I.): The few blooms are of exhibition quality and when right this rose is virtually unbeatable, but produced too few. Large, heavy petalled, beautifully formed and long lasting. Medium tall growth but sparse. Hardy. F. F. Meier (6 pls. 4 yrs., B.C.): Blooms have large number of petals and will not open in the rain. This

is a lovely rose in dry hot weather but must be disbudded and pruned properly. Fast to repeat, fragrant. Medium upright growth. Mrs. Packard (1 pl. 1 yr. $1\frac{1}{2}'$, Calif.): The big disappointment—no pep, thrip damage, balls—discarding. Pale sick colour. Bloom too full, will not open. Spreading growth. F. N. Parker (3 pls. 4 yrs. $2\frac{1}{2}'$, B.C.): A beautiful light pink centre, petals darker. A most appealing rose, very fine in the house as a cut bloom. Good growing habits. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (20 pls. 4 yrs. $2\frac{1}{2}'$, B.C.): High centred bloom of good form. Balls badly in cool damp weather. An appealing rose when grown well. Upright, vigorous bush. Hardy. (Last year for reporting this rose).

BRASILIA, H.T. (McGredy '68). (Perfecta \times Piccadilly). Red/yellow bicolour. E. Billington (1 pl. 3 yrs. $5'$, B.C.): Bloom tends to open flat, but colour is very attractive. Occasionally a specimen. A good rose for garden decoration—the colour effect draws admiration from the viewer. Tall grower, upright, with good bush habits. Dark green healthy foliage but some mildew. Hardy. Mrs. Flood (1 pl. 4 yrs. $5'$, Que.): Bloom comes one to a stem, exhibition type, tough, loves bad growing conditions. If you want a good bi-colour, this is almost perfect. Dr. R. N. Fowler (1 pl. 2 yrs., Ont.): 2nd best red and yellow bi-colour I've seen—best is Kronenberg. Colour lasts and lasts without fading. Medium sized bloom, better as garden and cut rose than exhibition—worth its place in the garden. Moderate growth, some weak stems; healthy dark green foliage. E. D. Goulding (2 pls. 3 yrs. $2\frac{1}{2}'$, Ont.): A striking bi-colour, most interesting in early stages, moderately free blooming. One of the better bi-colours. Tall, upright bush, excellent growing habit. Mrs. Humenick (1 pl. 2 yrs. $5'$, Calif.): Spectacular bloom, very thorny stems. Seems a little stingy with blooms. Upright growing habit, with shiny dark green foliage. Mrs. Packard (1 pl. 4 yrs. $3'$, Calif.): I dislike the deep colour the bloom becomes with age. Ready to discard—has produced very few blooms this year. G. J. Patterson (1 pl. 2 yrs. $3'$, Ont.): I like strong upright plant this year, stronger canes than Suspense, more flowers than Sabrina. Very nice bloom but beauty not outstanding—appears flat and red when aged. Quite quick and vigorous growth, but poor bush first year. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (24 pls. 4 yrs. $3'$, B.C.): Beautiful colour combination, fades without dropping. A good variety both for bedding and exhibition—worth growing for its foliage alone. (Last year for reporting this rose).

BRIDAL PINK, Fl. (Boerner '68). Light pink. Mrs. Flood (1 pl. 4 yrs. $2\frac{1}{2}'$, Que.): Perfect H.T. type blooms, gorgeous colour, repeats well. I have reported on this rose for 4 years. Still my favourite—it's just beautiful! Short growth but lots of basal breaks; excellent dark, healthy foliage. Hardy. F. F. Meier (4 pls. 3 yrs., B.C.): This is a very lovely floribunda—just beautiful when it first comes out but slow to repeat. Delicate, perfect buds and lovely in full bloom. Low bushy growth; good foliage with no disease. Very hardy. H. C. Wehrfritz ($3'$, Ont.): Grow it and you will like it and will increase quantity. Excellent form, pastel pink colour of good appeal. Healthy. (Last year for reporting this rose).

BUSY LIZZIE, Fl. (Harkness '70). ((Pink Parfait \times Masquerade) \times Dearest). Fresh rose pink, semi-double. G. Magee (1 pl. 2 yrs., Ont.): Fairly large semi-double bloom; grows in trusses. Short spreading growth. Quite good.

CENTURY TWO, H.T. (Armstrong '72). (Charlotte Armstrong × Duet). Medium pink. G. Bird (2 pls. 2 yrs. 4½', Mich.): An outstanding rose, good bloom, strong plant, and prolific—a MUST in this area—we love it. Large high centred bloom, holds pretty well but a little loose for top exhibition. Vigorous spreading growth, average foliage. Hardy. Mrs. Humenick (1 pl. 3 yrs. 3', Calif.): H.T. form bloom, excellent cut flower. This year has produced weak necks and so far it has not responded to normal action for this problem. Spreading growth. Dark green foliage, serrated leaf edge. R. J. Kopecky (2 pls. 1 yr. 4', Neb.): Classic high centred exhibition bloom. Some disbudding needed but comes one to a stem also. Have tried to secure this rose for quite some time—the wait was worth the effort. This along with First Prize produced some of the most outstanding blooms this year. Everyone should grow this variety. Sources of supply are almost non-existent. A real winner. Upright, tall growth, needs little attention. Disease free. Mrs. Packard (2 pls. 3 years. 4', Calif.): A grand rose for warm weather, bloom has good form, lots of petals. I find the colour a little difficult at times. Canes are a little thin at times; foliage not so good, unattractive and can mildew.

CHANELLE, Fl. (McGredy '68). (Ma Perkins × Mrs Wm. Spott × Fashion). Pale creamy pink. M. A. Cadsby (1 pl. 5 yrs., Ont.): Quite a good floribunda, charming bloom. Low grower; tender. Dr. R. G. Lea (2 pls. 4 yrs., P.E.I.): Small perfectly formed H.T. type blooms, long lasting—one of the best floribundas. Medium profuse, and repeats well. Medium tall growth, bushy. Hardy.

CHARLES DICKENS, Fl. (McGredy '70). (Paddy McGredy × Elizabeth of Glamis). Salmon pink, 22 petals. E. D. Goulding (1 pl. 2 yrs. 2', Ont.): Moderate bloomer, fragrant and an attractive colour, which holds well. Nicely shaped bushy plant of medium height, good growing habit. Disease resistant. Quite hardy. Mrs. Garber (1 pl. 1 yr. 2', Ont.): Loose bloom, not too many petals. Lots of bloom but fades quickly, no fragrance. I'm not impressed as yet—perhaps it will do better in its second year. Low bushy plant, good shape. No disease. Mrs. Green (1 pl. 1 yr. 2½', Ont.): Free blooming but blooms tend to come singly rather than in the classic floribunda manner. Good colour, holds well, and repeats well. Strong well shaped bush. Compact. No disease.

CITY OF BATH, H.T. (Sanday '69). (Gavotte × Buccaneer). Deep pink/silver, 55 petals. J. Ardoino (1 pl. 2 yrs. 1½', Ont.): Exhibition type, long lasting bloom—much better performance than last year. Compact growth, disease free. Hardy.

CITY OF BELFAST, Fl. (McGredy '68). (Evelyn Fison × Korono × Circus). Orange scarlet. J. Ardoino (1 pl. 2 yrs. 2', Ont.): It will be in my garden for keeps. Excellent bloom, holds well, good texture. Medium green foliage, disease-free. Hardy. Mrs. Baillie (1 pl. 2 yrs., Ont.): This rose has given a much better performance in its second year. Good colour, holds it well. Double cupped-shaped blooms but no fragrance. Long lasting. Medium sized, sturdy plant; disease free. Hardy. E. Billington (1 pl. 2 yrs. 2½', B.C.): Attractive bloom in small clusters with good colour but no fragrance—prefer City of Leeds. A somewhat small plant as a floribunda in my garden, but may develop as time moves on. Slow growth was much better during its second year. Dark green, healthy foliage. Dr. B. Douglas (1 pl. 2 yrs. 2½', B.C.): Good quality

bloom, excellent colour, but very susceptible to water damage. I would discard this rose but for the colour. Two of the three basal breaks have had the majority of blooms fail to open due to rain—buds even in tight stage then fail to open. E. D. Goulding (1 pl. 3 yrs. 2½', Ont.): Free blooming, holds colour well, long lasting bloom of striking colour. An excellent floribunda! Healthy vigorous growth; hardy. Mrs. Garber (1 pl. 1 yr. 2', Ont.): I particularly like this one—it gets many comments on the unusual flower. Lovely bloom, has large ruffled petals and lots of bloom in clusters. Repeats well, but no fragrance. Healthy plant. Mrs. Humenick (1 pl. 1 yr. 2', Calif.): Bloom has fluted petal edge—almost puts this bright orange into novelty class. Bright and cheerful floribunda catches every garden visitor's eye. Compact growth; hardy. Mrs. Jupp (1 pl. 3 yrs., Ont.): This continues to be the most eye-catching bush in the floribunda bed with its really fluorescent colour. Very floriferous early in the season with good inflorescence. Medium height, strong vigorous growth. Foliage healthy, with slight gloss. Hardy. G. A. Kingsley (2 pls. 2 yrs., Kans.): This is quite a nice rose. It blooms constantly it seems, and colour is very eye-catching. I particularly like the crinkly petal edges which set it apart from other floribunda roses in my estimation. Bright red bloom, opening flat—very appealing colour. Bushy growth, somewhat sprawling. Dark green foliage—does black-spot some. Dr. R. G. Lea (1 pl. 1 yr., P.E.I.): A good garden variety—very bright bloom and long lasting. Small, low growing bush. F. F. Meier (5 pls. 2 yrs., B.C.): This is one of the very best of the new floribundas—a real must for any garden. To see it in a bed with 6 or more bushes is a joy indeed. Lovely—no faults at all. Cup shaped blooms in large clusters that stand up well. Medium bushy, spreading habit. Very hardy. J. McGhie (1 pl. 2 yrs. 2', B.C.): A bed of this would be something you would remember. Colour of bloom very sharp, eye-catching. Bushy, well balanced growth, foliage glossy and trouble free. Mrs. Naismith (1 pl. 3 yrs. 2', Ont.): I do like it very much for it looks so bright, very catchy to the eye. Shapely bloom, and seems to be fairly frost hardy. I would recommend it. C. D. Yeomans (1 pl. 1 yr. 3½', B.C.): I don't like the shape of the bloom, but colour is attractive. Good grower. Plenty of petals but bloom tends to be floppy. (Last year for reporting this rose).

COMANCHE, Gr. (Swim & Weeks '68). Orange red, 24 petals. A.A.R.S. '71. Mrs. Armstrong (1 pl. 2 yrs. 30", N.S.): A good grandiflora but not in a class with Queen Elizabeth. Long lasting blooms, 4-5 to a spray, repeat very well. Upright grower but so far very few canes. Medium green, healthy foliage. M. A. Cadsby (1 pl. 3 yrs. 3', Ont.): Large blooms, one to a stem. Good garden rose. Foliage reddish when young. Hardy. V. R. Dawson (1 pl. 3 yrs. 6', Ont.): A real good rose for the back of the bed, lots of colour and very tall, extremely vigorous growth. Bloom has good colour, round and a little flat and could have more petals. Lots of bloom, repeats well. Coppery green foliage, healthy. E. D. Goulding (1 pl. 3 yrs. 3', Ont.): Disappointed in this bush's performance. A poor bloomer but bloom is quite attractive in colour. Rather poor growing habit, not too vigorous but healthy. Moderately hardy. (Last year for reporting this rose).

COMMAND PERFORMANCE, H.T. (Lindquist '70). A.A.R.S. '71. Vermilion. C. Bauer (1 pl. 3 yrs. 4½', Alta.): Not enough blooms—

would not miss this one. Fragrant, with pointed quill-like petals—hardly exhibition type. Lacked height of previous year. Dark green foliage. E. Billington (2 pls. 1 yr. 3', B.C.): Nothing to write home about, so far. Small blooms opened flat, sparse. Would not wish to be too critical for first year; this plant may develop as time gives it an opportunity. Lanky tall growth with not much girth. Foliage only fair, tends to mildew. Dr. B. Douglas (1 pl. 1 yr. 4', B.C.): A Tropicana-coloured rose with better bloom shape. Petals unfold slowly like King's Ransom. A good number of fine quality blooms, high centred, excellent form. Moderately susceptible to mildew—spray programme should be followed. Upright growth. E. D. Goulding (4 pls. 2 yrs. 3', Ont.): I am not quite as enthusiastic about this rose after second year's performance. It's not performing as well as Tropicana. Moderate bloomer, holds colour, quite similar to Tropicana. Vigorous bush, reasonable growing habits, disease free foliage. Hardy. E. B. Jubien (1 pl. 1 yr., Que.): I can't find much difference in this rose compared to Tropicana except that it was not hardy for me; died in 72/73 winter. Mrs. Jupp (1 pl. 3 yrs., Ont.): Not my favourite type, but healthy until burnt in August. Good first bloom, but fall repeat bloom non-existent due to intense August heat. Tall, upright growth of fair vigour. Hardy. Mrs. Packard (2 pls. 4 yrs. 7½', Calif.): Should be used as a background rose only—it is too prickly to cut. Blooms often thin; foliage adequate but not great. Sparse growth, not thick enough. A. Pastro (3 pls. 2-4 yrs., B.C.): Beautiful if mildew doesn't ruin everything. No success to this date. Tall grower, heavy foliage tends to mildew. Could be a top rose?? Mrs. Somerville (1 pl. 1 yr. 3', Ont.): I like this one—hope it winters well. Colour a lot like Super Star but nicer shape. Repeats well, no problem with disease. Planted in a spot a little too warm for it. 53 petals, large high-centred bloom, nice colour, lots of split centres but blame the weather. Bushy healthy growth, lots of basal breaks, good strong healthy foliage. H. C. Wehrfritz (4 pls. 2 yrs. 5', Ont.): One of the best H.T.s for the vase. Not as full as Tropicana but excellent for cutting—long lasting. Tall healthy growth.

CONTEMPO, Fl. (Armstrong '71). Metallic vermilion/reverse gold. Mrs. Packard (1 pl. 4 yrs. 2½', Calif.): I was disappointed with this as it blooms in crops, and out of bloom too much. The colour is brilliant and blends with Cherry Brandy, one of my best roses. Semi-double but fabulous colour. Generally small clusters, though it did have one very large display that someone immediately stole. Bushy growth, average foliage.

COPPER POT, Fl. (Dickson '68). (Seedling × Spec's Yellow). Copper orange, 14-17 petals. E. B. Jubien (2 pls. 4 yrs. 2', Que.): I like this rose for its colour but found it fades badly in summer. Very pretty bloom, particularly in bud. Clean foliage. F. F. Meier (6 pls. 4 yrs., B.C.): This would be a good rose but it fades badly. Buds are beautiful but open too fast and fade. Tall grower, needs protection for foliage. Mrs. McCann (1 pl. 5 yrs. 4-5', Ont.): While not a show rose, I still feel this deserves a place in the back of a border because of its strong characteristic to grow and bloom. Lots of buds, colour pleasing especially in bud, blooms all summer. Shiny healthy light green foliage. Upright growth, quite hardy. F. N. Parker (3 pls. 4 yrs. 3', B.C.): Hardly a floribunda, blooms like a H.T. two or three on a good stem. Blooms prolific right through

season and good colour, but last about two days—a big disappointment. Good strong growth; hardy. (Last year for reporting this rose).

CORAL SILK, Fl. (Gregory '72). Coral peach. Mrs. Flood (1 pl. 1 yr. 2½', Que.): Very similar in shape and size to Orange Silk but colour is not so attractive. Some blackspot. Too early to tell more. Short growth.

CORAL TREASURE, Min. (Moore '70). Orange blend. Mrs. Humenick (1 pl. 3 yrs. 12", Calif.): Good example of this colour class but not too floriferous. Exhibition type bloom. Rank growth, dainty medium green foliage.

CORDULA, Fl. (Kordes '73). Scarlet. A. E. Bishop (3 pls. 1 yr., Que.): Blooms shaped like small dahlias make an attractive display which is different. Excellent bedding rose. Low growing but healthy. Clean.

COURVOISIER, Fl. (McGredy '70). (Elizabeth of Glamis × Casanova). Dark yellow, 52 petals. G. Bird (1 pl. 3 yrs. 3½', Mich.): Cupped bloom, very attractive, fragrant, but sparse. Although not a strong plant, it is a rose of great beauty and charm worth the extra trouble necessary to winter it. Upright growth, not very vigorous, willowy. Tender. Mrs. Humenick (1 pl. 1 yr. 2', Calif.): Bloom does not have many petals, but holds well. Is perfect for the arranger. Colour yellowish-orange. H. C. Wehrfritz (1 pl. 3 yrs. 2', Ont.): Bloom fades, no good for cutting, good repeater. Will keep just one plant. Bushy healthy growth. C. D. Yeomans (1 pl. 2 yrs. 3½', B.C.): More like a small H.T. Not enough bloom for a floribunda but attractive colour and fragrant. Has filled out a bit. Bloom is of unusual colour, but sparse. Upright growth.

COVENTRY CATHEDRAL, Fl. (McGredy '72). (Little Darling × Goldilocks × Irish Mist). Light vermillion, pale reverse, 24 petals. Mrs. Baillie (1 pl. 1 yr., Ont.): Pleasant little rose—will reserve judgement and try it out for another year. Small bloom but may be better in fall. Sparse bloomer, medium growth. Mrs. Henry (1 pl. 1 yr. 2', B.C.): Lots of bloom, good substance, single and in trusses. Very vigorous growth, dark green foliage. G. A. Kingsley (2 pls., both deceased, Kans.): I had great expectations from this rose but both plants started into growth and then for some strange reason died. Will replace.

CRESTED JEWEL, Moss. (Moore '72). Deep pink. Mrs. Humenick (1 pl. 2 yrs. 5', Calif.): A new break into the old classes. Bloom is 2½", opens fast, shown best as a bud. Weeping branches, foliage small, typical for a moss rose.

DANNY BOY, Cl. (McGredy '69). (Uncle Walter × Milord). Salmon pink. F. F. Meier (6 pls. 2 yrs., B.C.): This climber isn't one of our successes but in other gardens on Vancouver Island it grows very big and is a favourite. Good size blooms but not enough of them. Fragrant. Tall vigorous grower, no disease. Hardy.

DESERT CHARM, Min. (Moore '72). Dark red. Mrs. Humenick (1 pl. 3 yrs. 15", Calif.): Neat dark red H.T. form, looks like a small Oklahoma. Bloom holds well, exhibition type. Sparse growth.

DREAM WALTZ, Fl. (Tantau '69). Dark red. H. C. Wehrfritz (1 pl. 2 yrs. 2½', Ont.): Not as healthy and productive as *Europeana*—bloom very similar.

DUKE OF WINDSOR, H.T. (Tantau '68). (Prima Ballerina × Unnamed Seedling). Light vermillion, 30 petals. Mrs. Armstrong (1 pl. 1 yr. 1½', N.S.): Small, fragrant, beautiful bloom. Hope for more growth

another year; on Canina root stock. Upright and bushy, moderately vigorous, healthy with large, dark green leathery foliage. Hardy. V. R. Dawson (1 pl. 1 yr. 2', Ont.): Bright, attractive colour, not a show rose but a very good garden variety. Does not repeat well. Dark green, thick, healthy foliage. Winters well. Mrs. Garber (1 pl. 1 yr., Ont.): This was the slowest plant to get going last spring. Blooms in clusters, a few blooms have weak necks, slow to repeat. Upright growing plant with only three strong canes. Very healthy foliage—no disease at all. E. B. Jubien (1 pl. 2 yrs. 2', Que.): I like this rose, I suppose, because of its colour and shape of bloom. Rather low growing, good foliage, hardy. F. F. Meier (25 pls. 4 yrs., B.C.): This rose is in a class by itself; the only fault is rather small blooms which must be disbudded. Everyone should have it—bud is lovely and when it opens it just shines. Fragrant, and the best foliage possible. Upright medium bushy growth. F. N. Parker (3 pls. 4 yrs. 2½', B.C.): A lovely rose, good fragrance, excellent cut flower, but a sparse bloomer. Low bushy plant with extra good foliage. Hardy. G. J. Patterson (1 pl. 3 yrs. 3', Ont.): I like the colour—it is an eye catcher. Not classical exhibition form and a stingy bloomer. Becomes a stronger plant each year.

DUSKY RED, H.T. (Wyant '73). Deep red. G. Magee (1 pl. 3 yrs., Ont.): A good variety. Exhibition type bloom. Dark healthy foliage; tall vigorous grower. Hardy.

EDELWEISS (SNOWLINE), Fl. (Poulsen '69). White. H. C. Wehrfritz (3 pls. 2 yrs. 1½', Ont.): Bushy grower, very good for borders. Long lasting, continuously blooming.

ELECTRON (MULLARD JUBILEE), H.T. (McGredy '69). (Prima Ballerina × Paddy McGredy). A.A.R.S. '73, Cerise-pink. J. Ardoino (1 pl. 1 yr. 2' 4", Ont.): Erect plant; with good texture and wonderful colour, exhibition type blooms. Medium disease-free, shiny foliage. Hardy. This one has it all! Mrs. Armstrong (1 pl. 1 yr. 30", N.S.): A very good rose—repeats well. Full, fragrant, 5" blooms when fully open, good form. Exhibition blooms on the side shoots, but forms a large cluster on main canes, producing large and ungainly blooms if disbudded. Vigorous bushy plant with healthy, medium green, abundant foliage. Hardiness unknown. Mrs. Baillie (1 pl. 2 yrs., Ont.): Full bloom and good average form, fragrant. Late fall blooms are more attractive; a good repeater but lacks appeal for me. Medium growth with clean foliage; seems hardy. C. Bauer (1 pl. 2 yrs. 3', Alta.): Very vigorous and branching with basal breaks. Blooms are outstandingly high-centred, fragrant and beautiful. Dark green foliage and hardy. If other thorny cultivars had blooms like Electron, I'd love them too! M. A. Cadsby (3 pls. 3 yrs. 2', Ont.): Good exhibition type but never seems to get to the exhibition table. Very thorny—a bit of a disappointment this year. Hardy. V. R. Dawson (1 pl. 1 yr. 2½', Ont.): Bloom is urn shaped, repeats fairly well. Have hopes for better show second year. Upright bush with medium green foliage, no disease. Wintered Well. No mildew in spite of hot humid weather, and retained good number of petals. Mrs. Graber (1 pl. 1 yr. 3', Ont.): Bloom holds its colour well but is slow to repeat. It is too harsh a pink. Strong vigorous bush; dark green foliage but young foliage is a lovely maroon. Mrs. Henry (2 pls. 3 yrs. 3', B.C.): Rose pink bloom that is very full and produces freely. Dark green foliage. An excellent rose. Mrs. Humenick (2 pls. 2 yrs. 4', Calif.): Bloom

has spectacular colour with H.T. exhibition form but opens fast in heat. I feel this splashy rose is worthy of a spot in every garden—can be a blue ribbon winner at our spring show. E. B. Jubien (1 pl. 1 yr., Que.): Bloom is well shaped, foliage is clean. I read a lot about this rose as Mullard Jubilee and it has had too much promotion. Second bloom may be better. Bushy grower. R. H. Keith (3 pls. 1 yr., Ont.): Not a new colour but a very good clear rose pink, clean and bright. Very good form with plenty of petals. Looks like a very good rose and appears to have a good repeat growth. Foliage appears good. G. A. Kingsley (3 pls. 1 yr. 2', Kans.): Bloom is high-centred, perfect H.T. form, a bit soft in the petal and hot sun seems to burn them. Could last longer it seems. Bushy and branched growth with huge thorns, great quantities of light green foliage, no disease. A heavy bloomer and I would consider it a good rose, though first year growth would not indicate it will be a great show rose as stems seem to be on short side. The English call it a good garden rose which coincides with my judgement. R. J. Kopecky (1 pl. 2 yrs., Neb.): Bloom is extremely large, well formed, but comes more than one to a stem requiring much disbudding. Best A.A.R.S. variety introduced in 1972. Takes very little care and gives abundant amount of bloom throughout the season. Will always have one in my garden. Upright bushy growth with large basal breaks this year; excellent hardiness in Omaha. Large, dark green foliage. F. F. Meier (5 pls. 1 yr., B.C.): Big, high-centred, long-lasting, fragrant blooms. Good strong rose but nothing new in colour—will have to see more of it. Bushy growth, dense dark green foliage, thorny canes, no disease. J. McGhie (4 pls. 2 yrs. 3', B.C.): Glowing pink blooms, excellent for exhibition, excellent form. In my opinion, one of the best pinks produced in the last 5 years. Well balanced growth, produces good basal breaks. Quite hardy. A. Pastro (1 pl. 1 yr., B.C.): Beautiful, well balanced bloom—will be one of the better roses for years to come. Of medium height, good foliage, hardy. G. J. Patterson (1 pl. 2 yrs. 3¼', Ont.): A splendid flower of fine colour and form but a slow and scanty bloomer and slow repeater. Needs disbudding. Fairly vigorous bush, medium green, fairly thick foliage. Hardy. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (6 pls. 1 yr. 2', Ont.): Large petals of little substance, however, nice form in bud stage. Good bedding rose, rain-resistant colour, fragrant, repeats well. Dark green foliage. H. C. Wehrfritz (3 pls. 3 yrs. 3½', Ont.): Exquisite, always in bloom, does not fall, fade, spot or burn—one of the best garden bushes. Prefers full sun. Healthy bushy plant. C. D. Yeomans (5 pls. 3 yrs. 3', B.C.): Full blooms that repeat well—excellent rose. Dark green foliage.

ELEGY, H.T. (Meilland '71). Dutch vermilion. H. C. Wehrfritz (4 pls. 1 yr. 2½', Ont.): The brilliant coloured blooms last for one week on the plant, excellent form, some darkening in later stage, slight fragrance. Very promising—will increase. Bushy plant.

ELIDA, H.T. (Tantau '66). Vermilion. G. Bird (2 pls. 2 yrs. 3' 9". Mich.): A narrow and upright bush, lacks vigour. Long, elegant buds open to well formed flowers, good substance; can be very nice but doesn't bloom enough. Average foliage and hardiness.

ELIZABETH HARKNESS, H.T. (Harkness '69). (Red Dandy × Piccadilly). Buff, tinged pink, 34 petals. C. Bauer (1 pl. 3 yrs. 2', Alta.): Blooms are high-centred and fragrant. No appreciable improvement in colour resulted from a move despite intense sunshine and heat of past

season, but had sturdier canes; however it lacks vigour. Medium green foliage; hardy. G. Bird (1 pl. 3 yrs. 3' 4", Mich.): High-centred blooms that are a little loose for top exhibition—very nice rose without being outstanding. At its best it is lovely, holds well. Spreading bush, fairly vigorous, average foliage and hardiness. R. Flood (2 pls. 2 yrs. 3½', Que.): Large bloom even though short in petal count—first bloom was terrific. Fell off during hot summer, great again in the fall. Tall upright growth, healthy. F. F. Meier (3 pls. 2 yrs., B.C.): High-centred blooms open full and have lovely centre—this is a lovely rose! Had some really breathtaking blooms this year from new plant; slight fragrance. Slender canes, medium bushy height, good foliage without disease. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (16 pls. 3 yrs. 2' 4", B.C.): Very large, high-centred blooms that are hard to beat in bud, including colour. We are delighted with this variety and compare it to some of the great ones for all round ability to produce perfection in quantity. Upright vigorous bush with mat dark green foliage. No losses.

EROICA, H.T. (Tantau '68). Dark velvety red, 30–35 petals. Mrs. Jupp (1 pl. 2 yrs., Ont.): Could be more blooms but beautiful form and colour on long straight stems. I wrote this one off last year and expected to lose it, but has developed into good strong bush with adequate, excellent bloom and I have hopes for even better performance next year. Medium height, vigorous; good, disease free foliage.

ESCAPADE, Fl. (Harkness '68). (Pink Parfait × Baby Fawax). Rosy lilac. A. E. Bishop (2 pls. 3 yrs., Que.): Clusters of many single blooms, continuous repeats. If you want something different or showy, try this variety. Bushy growth, medium height, healthy foliage. Mrs. Flood (2 pls. 1 yr. 2½', Que.): This is a very pretty semi-single, delicate colouring, lots of flowers, repeats well. Some blackspot; reasonable growth for first year. S. Jenkins (1 pl. 4 yrs., Ont.): Lovely garden rose, very attractive, classified single rose. Eye catching bloom, very delicate looking, long lasting. Fairly tall bushy growth; light green healthy foliage. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (16 pls. 3 yrs. 2', B.C.): We find this an excellent bedder in mass, always a few blooms to show. Semi-double bloom, good colouring. Upright growth, medium dark green foliage. C. D. Yeomans (1 pl. 3 yrs. 4', B.C.): A very fine floribunda. Very beautiful, semi-double bloom, very fragrant. Abundant foliage, some mildew. (Last year for reporting this rose).

ESTHER O'FARIM, Fl. (Kordes '70). (Colour Wonder × Zorina). Orange blend, 30 petals. G. Bird (1 pl. 2 yrs. 4½', Mich.): This one has everything a good floribunda should have. Always in bloom, always attractive. A real improvement on Colour Wonder. I am very taken with it. Beautifully formed bloom, bright, long lasting, some in clusters, some on single stems. Upright growth, vigorous and strong. Hardy. E. D. Goulding (1 pl. 1 yr. 2', Ont.): A most appealing bi-colour—a most interesting new introduction. Moderately free blooming in clusters. Small growing, nicely shaped bush with dark green, disease-resistant foliage. Mrs. Humenick (1 pl. 1 yr., Calif.): Good inflorescence, heavy trusses, most unusual colour combination. Repeats well, sheds petals well when flower is spent, which is an asset in a floribunda. Dense growth but stays compact. Leathery type foliage; healthy. R. J. Kopecky (1 pl. 2 yrs., Neb.): This variety is a plus to the

floribunda class—it has everything one could want in a rose. Though blooms are smallish they have excellent form in all stages—will win when shown since its colour and form cannot be diminished by refrigeration. Bloom has bright, clean colour that holds and holds; blooms all the time. Medium growth this year, bushy, improving with age. Dark green healthy foliage. Mrs. Somerville (2 pls. 1–2 yrs. 3', Ont.): Quite enthused—would like more if I had room. Really nice border rose—I love the colour and the bloom lasts for weeks. 30–40 petals and good substance. Compact bushy growth, good strong healthy stems. Winters quite well. H. C. Wehrfritz (3 pls. 2 yrs. 2½', Ont.): A sensation! Best all round floribunda for border, exhibition, cutting, production and beauty. Outstanding in form, colour and strength; lasts for more than a week in a vase. Weak fragrance. Bushy, very healthy growth.

EVANGELINE BRUCE, Fl. (Dickson '72). (Colour Wonder × Sea Pearl). Pink blend, French rose, 38 petals. A. E. Bishop (2 pls. 2 yrs., Que.): Bloom has beautiful shape and colour—I was high on this variety last year—the more I see it the better I like it. Dark green healthy foliage. Hardy. Mrs. Flood (1 pl. 2 yrs. 4', Que.): A good floribunda for exhibition table. Repeats well, colour of bloom is unusual and very pretty. Excellent cutting qualities. Tall grower with excellent foliage. Hardy. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (12 pls. 2 yrs. 3½', B.C.): A nice background variety; may need support in windy areas. Large flat blooms, unfading colour. Tall upright growth. H. C. Wehrfritz (1 pl. 2 yrs. 4', Ont.): Exquisite bloom, long lasting, long stems, some confused centres, large HT-type—an improved Sea Pearl. Vigorous healthy growth.

FABERGE, Fl. (E. S. Boerner '69). (Seedling × Zorina). Salmon pink. G. Bird (2 pls. 2 yrs. 2¼', Mich.): Exquisite floribunda for garden or show; low growth makes it especially attractive. Perfectly formed blooms, good substance, slow opening, borne singly more often than not, some clusters. Bushy compact growth. Very tender. G. A. Kingsley (2 pls. 2 yrs. 2', Kans.): A rose that will soften up the most diehard disbeliever in roses. I have seen such perfectly formed blooms and, while Modern Roses 7 says "for greenhouse use" it is more than worth all the trouble to protect it so it can survive the cold. Perfectly formed H.T.-type blooms, small, light pink with slightly deeper petal edges. Upright growth, much branched; medium green foliage, large in proportion to bloom and bush size. Disease resistant. Slow to establish. H. C. Wehrfritz (1 pl. 1 yr. 3', Ont.): Appealing form and colour, long lasting, insignificant fading, no spots. Bushy growth, prone to mildew.

FERIA, H.T. (Meilland '69). Salmon and yellow. H. C. Wehrfritz (1 pl. 1 yr. 3', Ont.): Disappointing bloom—two day affair. Will discard.

FIESTA GOLD, Min. (Moore '72). Yellow. Mrs. Humenick (1 pl. 2 yrs. 1', Calif.): Bloom opens fast, lovely stamens. Opens too fast to use for show but healthy abundant bloom is a garden asset. Small dainty foliage.

FIRELIGHT, H.T. (Jackson & Perkins '71). Red orange. H. C. Wehrfritz (1 pl. 1 yr. 3½', Ont.): Large, fragrant, long lasting bloom. Size of the bloom is impressive—promising.

FIRST PRIZE, H.T. (E. S. Boerner '70). Two tone pink, 22 petals. A.A.R.S. J. Ardoino (1 pl. 2 yrs. 2' 4", Ont.): One of the best in my garden—excellent exhibition type, good texture. Only 1 out of 5 survived—needs good winter protection. C. Bauer (3 pls. 3-4 yrs. 3', Alta.): Every bloom perfect, fragrant, high centred, long lasting when cut—one of the best. Yearly winter die-back keeps check on plant's growth. Dark green foliage. E. Billington (3 pls. 1 yr. 2½', B.C.): Excellent quality, high centred specimens but sparse. A show variety—won the "Best in Show". Medium growth but satisfactory for first year. Subject to mildew. M. A. Cadsby (2 pls. 2 yrs., Ont.): Probably the best H.T. from Boerner—a real fine exhibition rose. Large bloom but neither of my plants have grown—guess I have been unlucky with poor plants. Hardiness a question mark. V. R. Dawson (2 pls. 1-2 yrs. 2½', Ont.): Gets first prize for the least amount of bloom! Can be a First Prize but blooms too few, repeat very slow, growth slow. Wintered O.K. Dr. B. Douglas (1 pl. 1 yr. 3', B.C.): A low rose of moderate vigour, two new basal breaks in its first year. Moderate producer of good quality bloom, suitable for showing. Good in dry summer period. Semi-spreading growth habit. Dr. R. N. Douglas (1 pl. 1 yr., Ont.): Slow starter, sparse blooms that don't like rain. Not impressed first year but according to reports should be a great one that improves with age. Upright grower. E. D. Goulding (2 pls. 3 yrs. 2½', Ont.): Rather disappointed in this bush this year. Lovely bloom, high centred, long buds, but only a moderate bloomer. After 3 years bush is not as healthy and vigorous as in early stages. Mrs. Garber (1 pl. 1 yr. 3', Ont.): Centre of bloom is a light, almost flesh-coloured pink; edges and reverse deep rose pink. High centred and of good form; no fragrance. This rose won for me my first red ribbon in fall rose show. Unusual combination of pinks will not be to everyone's taste. Withstood this hot summer very well. Upright, vigorous growth; strong canes. Dark green, healthy foliage. Mrs. Humenick (2 pls. 3 yrs. 4-5', Calif.): It's a blue ribbon winner at every show but many complaints of short stems. Bloom fades a little too fast in our hot summers. Perfect form as a bud. Medium green, very healthy foliage. S. Jenkins (1 pl. 2 yrs. 3', Ont.): Excellent rose—well worth growing both in garden and for exhibition. Very high centred bloom, long lasting. Erect growth, straight stems, stand variations in weather well. Some blackspot. R. J. Kopecky (4 pls. 3 yrs. 4', Neb.): Am convinced this will be the best rose for years to come. Disappointed at first but it has come of age—must be given time to get established, then it comes on like gangbusters. At the top of the list of my best ten. Classic, high centred exhibition, the criteria for all rose blooms. Only flaw is lack of pronounced scent. Upright, tall growth, many basal breaks this year. Large, shiny dark green foliage—resistant with minimal spraying. F. F. Meier (6 pls. 4 yrs., B.C.): This is a great rose but will not stand rain and must be disbudded. Very strong with lots of bloom. Very large exhibition-type blooms, hold colour well. Tall bushy growth; hardy. Les Miller (2 pls. 4 yrs. 2½', N.B.): Very good bloom but inclined to be late. Large and fragrant, and worth while waiting for. Quantity was low due to winter kill. Inclined to winter kill, thus has a slow start. Roy Miller (2 pls. 2-3 yrs. 2½', Ont.): I like it—a good rose to have in the garden. Large, exhibition type bloom, slow to repeat. Medium sized bush, clean healthy foliage. Wintered well. Dr. C. T. Moyle (2 pls. 2 yrs. 2½', Ont.): Very

attractive bloom but sparse. Needs the best of care for winter protection—so far, reduced to ground level each spring. Dark green foliage. Upright growth; not vigorous. Mrs. McCann (2 pls. 2 yrs. 2', Ont.): Terribly disappointed in this variety as grown here in Niagara area—can't be a good grower as I see very few in shows. Not a good repeater but exhibition form and very good at its best. Colour pleasing. Upright grower. First bush winter killed, second just survived. Mrs. Packard (1 pl. 4 yrs. 3', Calif.): I had this four years before it became an All American award winner, then I discarded it as it mildewed badly and had far too few blooms in my shaded, coastal area. F. N. Parker (1 pl. 2 yrs., B.C.): Sometimes a very good exhibition bloom, rather a sparse bloomer, does not live up to its bally-hoo. Long, pointed, rather thin blooms, petals of good substance. Tall, good stems, some mildew. Hardy. A. Pastro (4 pls. 2-4 yrs., B.C.): Everything wrong with the bloom—have read good reports, however haven't seen a good rose yet, at the show or anywhere else. Medium height bush; blackspots and mildews. G. J. Patterson (1 pl. 3 yrs. 1½', Ont.): A lovely rose in colour and form during its perfect stage. However my plants have been weak with not many blooms. Beautiful but not many petals—rather loose as flower ages. Small plant, medium green foliage; not hardy—have lost 2 plants. J. C. Sutherland (1 pl. 1 yr. 3½', P.E.I.): An outstanding rose, if hardy. High centred blooms, repeats well. Vigorous with strong stems, upright and compact. Disease-free. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (22 pls. 3 yrs. 3', B.C.): Blooms well in summer heat only. Large high centred bloom balls in damp weather. Tall, upright growth; dark green glossy foliage. H. C. Wehrfritz (5 pls. 2 yrs. 3', Ont.): One of my favourites. Large classical form, opens slowly, long lasting, exhibition and garden rose. Weak fragrance. Growth could be more vigorous. C. D. Yeomans (1 pl. 4 yrs. 3½', B.C.): Will give it away—to an enemy! Colour is attractive but form is loose, spots in rain, burns in sun. Vigorous growth, mildews badly. (Last year for reporting this rose).

FLAMINGO QUEEN, Gr. (Chan '72). Pink, 31 petals. J. Ardoino (1 pl. 1 yr., Ont.): Rather small blooms but more vibrant than Queen Elizabeth. Apart from the colour of the bloom, I really cannot see any difference between the two cultivars. She's her famous mother's daughter! Upright growth, medium green foliage. Fairly hardy. Mrs. Armstrong (2 pls. 1 yr. 4', N.S.): Very similar to Queen Elizabeth especially during our very rainy summer when all pinks tend to deepen and look alike; deep coral pink. More vigorous than Q.E.; very tall. Dark green, glossy, abundant and healthy foliage. Hardiness unknown. Dr. R. N. Fowler (1 pl. 1 yr. Ont.): Small bloom, too few petals, good colour that holds well. Think Q.E. bloom is better; sorry, but I'm not excited by it yet. Tall vigorous growth. E. D. Goulding (2 pls. 2 yrs. 2½', Ont.): Similar to Q.E. but of the two I still prefer the latter. Free blooming, a little deeper shade than Q.E. Good growing habit, tall, upright, healthy. Quite hardy. Mrs. Jupp (2 pls. 1 yr., Ont.): Bloom on the small side but quite floriferous. Had two previous bushes on early trial—did well for 2 years but I lost them last winter. Replanted 2 apparently excellent plants; one grew vigorously and flowered well; the other, alongside, remained stunted with little new growth and few blooms. Some pattern had applied to earlier pair—difficult to assess standard growth habits. R. H. Keith (4 pls. 2 yrs. 3-4', Ont.): Not

enough bloom—many shoots are blind. Somewhat disappointing in my garden. Bloom a pretty colour but small and seldom in clusters. Good healthy foliage. Mrs. MacDonald (1 pl. 1 yr., Man.): Bloom is like Q.E. but smaller; some fragrance, could bloom more freely. Please allow for cold nights and days, also almost drought conditions, until last half of May. Blooms late. As of November 1st, 1973 still awaiting good repeat bloom. Medium height, good strong growth. R. B. Miller (1 pl. 1 yr. 2½', Ont.): I have been disappointed in this rose after such a wonderful build up—so far there has been nothing to rave about. Will see what it does in the cooler weather of September and hope for better results next year. Bloom not much different from Q.E., but not enough bloom and only one to a stem. Good growth for first year, healthy foliage, no disease. G. J. Patterson (1 pl. 1 yr. 3', Ont.): Great expectations not fulfilled—perhaps because I like Q.E.—will keep another year. Nice small blooms cut can't equal Q.E., not a good repeater. Fair number of rather slim canes. J. C. Sutherland (1 pl. 1 yr., B.C.): In first year I see nothing to distinguish this rose markedly from its parent, Q.E. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (11 pls. 1 yr. 3', B.C.): We believe this rose could be an even better rose for hedging as it breaks from the base better. Mildews quite severely. Slight fragrance; bloom has brighter colour than Q.E. in bud, but fades to identical colour. Dark reddish green foliage. Vigorous growth. H. C. Wehrfritz (2 pls. 1 yr. 4', Ont.): A novelty of Q.E. but not an improvement. It will be kept for two more years before final judgement is made. Bloom smaller than Q.E.; some striped blooms. Healthy vigorous growth habit.

FLEET STREET, H.T. (McGredy '73). Deep pink. G. Bird (1 pl. 1 yr. 2½', Mich.): High centred bloom, good substance, bright, but slow to repeat. Plant has not grown well, form usually not elegant enough for exhibition—hope for improvement. So far, little growth. Good glossy foliage, will blackspot. Mrs. Garber (1 pl. 1 yr. 2', Ont.): 4" fragrant bloom, comes in large clusters on a good strong stem. Was broken down early in year by raccoons and has recovered somewhat but it is not fair to judge this year. A little blackspot, no mildew. G. A. Kingsley (2 pls. 1 yr. 1½', Kans.): Deep pink bloom, beautiful form but seems to burn in hot sun. Very short stems this year. August 20 and no basal breaks yet—only new growth has been from existing wood which has produced some bloom. Really not a fair test and may improve next year. Compact, bushy growth. Disease-resistant. G. Magee (2 pls. 1 yr., Ont.): Exhibition type bloom on occasion, with fine long bud. If it will grow and produce long stems it will be good. Opens a little fast. Growth not too tall.

FLEUR COWLES, Fl. (Gregory '72). Cream with rosy overtones. Mrs. Flood (1 pl. 1 yr. 4', Que.): H.T. type bloom, delicate colour and excellent form. Good substance, excellent for the flower arranger—looks very promising. Upright growth, dark green foliage, disease free.

FRAGRANT CHARM, H.T. (Kordes '69). Scarlet. J. C. Sutherland (1 pl. 1 yr. 3½', P.E.I.): Bloom has good form and substance but rather slow to repeat in first year. May prove to be one of the better light red H.T.s. Upright growth, moderately vigorous. Disease-free. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (6 pls. 2 yrs. 3½', B.C.): Bloom has bright, clear colour, holds well. Good form, excellent fragrance. We like this variety for its attractive bloom and good growing habit. Will increase for '74.

Upright vigorous growth, medium dark green foliage. H.C. Wehrfritz (2 pls. 2 yrs. $3\frac{1}{4}'$, Ont.): Average red, very fragrant, not enough blooms. Lacks vigour and productivity.

FRANKLIN ENGLEMAN, Fl. (Dickson '70). (Heidelberg \times (Detroit \times Seedling).) Bright scarlet red, 36 petals. G. A. Kingsley (2 pls. 2 yrs. $3'$, Kans.): Pointed H.T.-type bloom, opening to fully double bloom; very floriferous. I like this rose very much but it gets a bit out of hand for a floribunda; might be classified grandiflora. However, this year after a more severe than normal winter it suffered somewhat and has not reached the size it has in the past; yet, it still blooms as heavily and no doubt will completely recover in time. Vase-shaped bush, much branched at cane ends. Will blackspot. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (8 pls. 1 yr. $1\frac{1}{2}'$, B.C.): Small, high centred bloom, bright and attractive, colour unfading. Small compact growth with good repeating habit makes this variety a useful bedder. Light fragrance. H. C. Wehrfritz (2 pls. 2 yrs. $3\frac{1}{2}'$, Ont.): Large well formed, non fading bloom; repeats well. Tall healthy growth but blooms have weak necks.

FRED GIBSON, H.T. (John Sanday '68). (Gavotte \times Buccaneer). Deep apricot, 30 petals. G. Bird (1 pl. 1 yr. $3\frac{1}{2}'$, Mich.): Very high centred bloom, opens quite slowly. Very attractive colour, average size. Appears to have good exhibition potential. Opens slowly even though petal count is low. If vigour improves, it could be outstanding. Not robust in first year. G. Magee (5 pls. 2-3 yrs., Ont.): Exhibition form bloom, slow opening in June, colour about same as Medallion but better than Medallion in most ways, especially for exhibition. Medium tall, sturdy growth. Attractive foliage, hardy. Mrs. Packard (1 pl. 1 yr. $2'$, Calif.): So far too pale, thrip damage, and slow growth. Mildews easily—hoping for improvement. C. D. Yeomans (2 pls. 1-4 yrs. $3-4'$, B.C.): Exhibition blooms in cool weather, opens fast in the heat. Not the first to bloom nor the last. Upright growth, enough foliage but not abundant.

FRED LOADS, S. (Holmes '68). (Orange Sensation \times Dorothy Wheatcroft). Vermilion orange. F. F. Meier (10 pls. 4 yrs., B.C.): This is one of the best of the shrubs, if not the best. Just out of this world, always in bloom, but needs lots of room to grow. Very striking blooms in large clusters, hold well. Very, very tall, strong. Dark green foliage, healthy. Mrs. Packard (1 pl. 1 yr. $3'$, Calif.): Two inch semi-single bloom in small clusters; had very little bloom after the first spring burst. I am very disappointed—maybe not for our sub-tropical area. Slightly spreading growing habit. H. C. Wehrfritz (1 pl. 2 yrs. $7'$, Ont.): Single bloom, clusters of 10 to 30, always in bloom. Very hardy—almost no frost damage during the very damaging winter of 72/73. I'll transplant it beside the lilacs, confident it will stand up to the lilacs. Extremely strong grower. C. D. Yeomans (1 pl. 2 yrs. $6'$, B.C.): A good shrub, repeat blooming, colourful. Semi-double bloom, fragrant. Upright vigorous growth. Healthy. (Last year for reporting this rose).

GAY GORDONS, H.T. (Cocker '69). (Belle Blonde \times Karl Herbst). Brilliant red/yellow, 32 petals. G. Bird (1 pl. 2 yrs. $4\frac{1}{2}'$, Mich.): Small, high centred blooms, open rapidly. Bloom small, not outstanding but very bright in the garden. Upright, narrow growth, good dark green healthy foliage. Hardy. Mrs. Garber (1 pl. 1 yr. $1\frac{1}{2}'$, Ont.): Bloom is $4''$ across, orange red colour with yellow base and reverse. They burn badly

in this summer's heat. Blooms one to a stem, no fragrance. This bush was planted late in May and was very slow to come at first; now a very healthy small bush. I will be better able to judge it next year. Low spreading plant, medium green healthy foliage. Had bad mildew. Mrs. Green (2 pls. 1-2 yrs. 2', Ont.): Bloom is clear bright colour, medium size, which shatters very quickly in the heat. Likes cool growing conditions. Low growing and bushy, well shaped. Bloomed well—a nice colourful bedding rose and very good edging plant. Hardy. J. C. Sutherland (1 pl. 1 yr. 2', B.C.): Medium sized bloom, very attractive. Repeats well—frequently several blooms to a stem. A worthy addition to the garden; very like a larger edition of Red Gold. Rather short bush with strong stems. Good foliage, disease free. C. D. Yeomans (2 pls. 1-3 yrs. 2', B.C.): Small bloom, well shaped, bright colour. My older plant has filled out and is a satisfactory little bush. Healthy foliage.

GENE BOERNER, Fl. (Boerner '68). Clear pink. Mrs. Armstrong (1 pl. 2 yrs. 2', N.S.): Small, shapely double blooms, large trusses, beautiful in bud stage. I am amazed at the number of blooms on a truss—almost too crowded for the individual bloom to be appreciated. Cannot detect fragrance. Upright, bushy plant with small, medium green, adequate foliage. Hardy—wintered well. C. Bauer (1 pl. 2 yrs. 3', Alta.): Beautiful in bud or bloom, altogether smaller than most floribundas. Surprisingly, a spindly plant developed into a massive, vigorous bush. Hardy. V. R. Dawson (1 pl. 1 yr. 1½', Ont.): One of the better types of floribunda in my opinion. Received bush late in June as a gift—this fall it is responding beautifully for first year. This one looks really good. Small H.T. type blooms in good size clusters. Vigorous, upright growing bush, no disease. R. J. Kopecky (1 pl. 3 yrs. 2½', Neb.): Beautiful describes the bloom of this one. I have moved this one several times and it survived to produce continually. It seems to try to please the grower. Excellent all round variety—seems to be getting better each year. Medium growth, a little on the spreading side. Medium green, shiny foliage, disease-resistant. Mrs. McCann (1 pl. 5 yrs. 3½', Ont.): Nice clusters of H.T. form blooms, beautiful clear, bright pink—stands out in the garden. A favourite floribunda here. Good repeater, seldom without a flower or bud to open. Needs a little coaxing the first year to get roots established, but quite hardy. Mrs. Packard (1 pl. 1 yr., P.E.I.): The only rose in my garden not to survive an "easy" winter. H. C. Wehrfritz (2 pls. 2 yrs. 2½', Ont.): Classical shape bloom, spotted after several days. Requires full sun; worth having.

GINGER ROGERS, H.T. (McGredy '69). (Super Star × Miss Ireland). Orange salmon, 23 petals. Mrs. Baillie (1 pl. 3 yrs., Ont.): Medium sized cupped shaped blooms with little fragrance. Although this rose has improved this year—very prolific and colour holds well—the colour is rather nondescript. Tall, upright grower; light green, disease-resistant foliage. Hardy. E. D. Goulding (2 pls. 2 yrs. 3', Ont.): Rather small blooms, holds colour well, but not a free bloomer. Quite similar to Tropicana but still prefer the latter. Tall, upright growing bush, disease resistant. F. F. Meier (6 pls. 2 yrs., B.C.): Very good bud and when in full bloom. Fragrant; little softer colour than Superstar, which it resembles, but not so many petals. The outstanding thing about this rose is it is so beautiful when in bloom. Medium tall grower with long stems. Hardy. F. N. Parker (1 pl. 2 yrs. 2½', B.C.): Thin bloom, but

petals of good substance, fairly prolific. Have fallen in love with it—blooms are large and open to a most beautiful pink which lasts well when cut. Hardiness doubtful. G. J. Patterson (1 pl. 2 yrs. 3', Ont.): Bloom is excellent, similar to Tropicana—perhaps slightly warmer colour. Too few blooms, better in the fall. Fairly thick plant, medium green foliage. Fairly hardy. H. C. Wehrfritz (1 pl. 2 yrs. 3½', Ont.): Warm appealing colour; petals are too narrow for the formation of a good bloom. Will discard. C. D. Yeomans (1 pl. 3 yrs. 5', B.C.): Very beautiful, fragrant pink bloom but not enough of them. Has grown at last—now all it needs to do is bloom more. Upright growth, too upright in fact. Healthy.

GOLD COIN, Min. (Moore '69). (Golden Glow × Magic Wand). Yellow, 52 petals. Mrs. Flood (1 pl. 1 yr. 1', Que.): The end of September finds this is a small ball of colour in the garden. Well formed blooms, colour just like fresh butter. Blooms tend to shatter but only after a lengthy blooming period. Lots of bloom, fresh disease-free foliage—a joy to grow! Mrs. Garber (1 pl. 1 yr. 1¼', Ont.): 1½" bloom, a lovely pointed bud of deep yellow, fades to cream when open. Lots of bloom; one of the nicest miniatures. Good in arrangements, holds its colour well indoors. Dark green, small leaves, some mildew. Mrs. Somerville (1 pl. 2 yrs., Ont.): Pretty little flower, very bright, lots of petals, not too long lasting this year. I like this little yellow—not H.T.-shaped but bright, tiny and as good as any yellow so far. Low growing and bushy. Small, dark green disease-free foliage.

GOLDEN GATE, H.T. (Warriner '70). Medium yellow. G. Bird (1 pl. 2 yrs. 5', Mich.): High centred bloom, opens full very rapidly—no good as cut flower. Unusual shade of yellow, sometimes tinged pink. Lovely when at its best—unfortunate that it doesn't hold. Medium strong grower, somewhat tender. E. D. Goulding (1 pl. 1 yr. 2½', Ont.): Clear rich yellow—an excellent bloomer for first year; excellent new introduction in the yellow category. Tall, upright growing bush, vigorous and healthy. Mrs. Humenick (1 pl. 2 yrs., Calif.): Bloom has large petals, holds well even when open. Very useful in arrangements. Leathery dark green foliage. Average height and spread. G. Magee (2 pls. 1–2 yrs., Ont.): Large and quite well formed bloom, some exhibition form. One of the best new yellows. Some blackspot; quite tall, upright bush. Mrs. Packard (1 pl. 2 yrs. 3', Calif.): Seems to lose form too soon, and few blooms this year. No basal canes this year; new foliage is glossy and bright green, but is rather short lived for our long season. G. J. Patterson (1 pl. 2 yrs. 2', Ont.): Excellent bloom but not many of them. Disappointed this year—plant weak, few blooms. Perhaps not hardy enough.

GOLDEN PRINCE, H.T. (Kabuki '68). Golden yellow. Mrs. McCann (1 pl. 5 yrs. 1½', Ont.): Only a desire to make it grow has prompted me to keep this rose five years. It's just impossible—will discard. Bloom has poor substance, and few of them. Open bush, never making any new basal breaks. Foliage is dull, lifeless colour, sparse. Mrs. Packard (1 pl. 3 yrs., Calif.): Don't plant this rose—no good! (Last year for reporting this rose).

GOLDEN TIMES, H.T. (Cocker '70). (Fragrant Cloud × Golden Splendour). Golden yellow, 51 petals. G. Magee (3 pls. 1–2 yrs., Ont.):

Large, rather quick opening bloom, colour variable. Not exhibition but showy garden variety. Sturdy bush, somewhat spreading.

GRAND HOTEL, Cl. (McGredy '73). Dark red. R. J. Kopecky (1 pl. 1 yr. 6', Neb.): This is a red pillar rose to rival Handel, which is my favourite among the climbers. Looks promising for a first year plant; just now beginning to bloom with vigour and enthusiasm. Medium sized dark red bloom, high centred. Large, glossy dark green foliage—almost like that of Handel. M. D. Kirkland (1 pl. 1 yr. 4½', Ont.): We are very impressed with the sharp geranium red which sets it out from several ever-blooming Blaze roses we have. Bloom 4" across, ever blooming. Good foliage.

GRAND PRIX, H.T. (Delbart '69). Salmon. Mrs. Packard (1 pl. 1 yr. 7', Calif.): This is a very attractive shade of pink—rich and subtle—you might say muted. Full and interesting. Should stop growing and bloom more; fine for background. Very tall, slender grower.

GREEN ICE, Min. (Moore '71). White. Mrs. Humenick (1 pl. 3 yrs., Calif.): White bloom, green glow and tinged with red under weather stress. A true novelty, not exhibition at all. Rank growth, one foot tall with minute foliage. Mrs. Somerville (1 pl. 2 yrs., Ont.): Flat very thick bloom, lots of petals, about 1½" across, pale green in bud changing to white. Colour is interesting—nice little miniature. Low sprawling growth, healthy, no disease. Not too hardy—lost one last year.

GYPSY, H.T. (Weeks '72). Dark orange red. A.A.R.S. '72. Dr. B. Douglas (1 pl. 1 yr. 4', B.C.): Long stemmed blooms in good quantity open rapidly to full blooms, petals evenly distributed to hide stamens, no blueing with age. Not a show rose but a spectacular garden and cutting rose. At its best both in late bud and fully open stage—this is my wife's favourite rose. Florescent, true red colour is spectacular. Upright growth, very vigorous, foliage bronze to dark green. Mrs. Flood (1 pl. 1 yr. 1½', Que.): Another American rose which I was very disappointed in—keeping my fingers crossed for a reversal of form next year. Four small insignificant blooms for a full season. Mrs. Humenick (2 pls. 1 yr. 2–3', Calif.): A very vivid "Gypsy" red—so well named. An eye catcher in the garden. Repeat bloom is average. Not too fragrant, holds well on bush, best in full bloom. R. J. Kopecky (1 pl. 2 yrs. 4', Neb.): Bloom has a tendency to be flat—limits its use on the show table. Although somewhat of a disappointment for an A.A.R.S. winner, this one still merits a place in my garden. The colour of glowing coals when the sun sets, gives this variety its charm. Upright growing, tall, ample basal breaks this year. Ample dark green foliage. T. Mayer (1 pl. 1 yr. 2½', Que.): An interesting red but does not seem to possess any outstanding qualities. Not enough blooms for me. Will reserve final judgement until I see it next year. Medium sized bloom, good form. Healthy, disease-resistant foliage; upright, spreading bush. Hardiness unknown. J. McGhie (1 pl. 1 yr. 2½', B.C.): Rather flat bloom, not too impressed as there are better reds. Seems to be mildew prone. Bushy low growth. A. Pastro (1 pl. 1 yr., B.C.): Rapid growing plant which should develop into a very large bush. Bloom a nice bright colour; opens fast. Tall growing, good foliage. G. J. Patterson (1 pl. 1 yr. 2½', Ont.): Bloom has beautiful colour, similar to Pharaoh, a little small in mid-summer. Should be a fine rose—rich vivid colour, good stems. Bush is fair size for first year; quite thick foliage. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (8 pls. 2', B.C.): Bloom has rich

colour, unfading; neat form. We had to wait for this variety to grow; unusually late in forming buds. Reserve comment for next year. Compact growing habit.

HARRY WHEATCROFT, H.T. (Wheatcroft '73). Yellow and red striped (sport of Piccadilly). G. Magee (1 pl. 1 yr., Ont.): Bright yellow, striped red. Needs time to develop bush. The question is, will it show Piccadilly's form? Rather weak, bushy growth.

ICED GINGER, Fl. (Dickson '71). (Anne Watkins × Apricot Nectar). Copper pink. Mrs. Flood (2 pls. 1 yr. 2', Que.): Large sized bloom, but so few for a floribunda. Interesting colour—has more pink overtones than Apricot Nectar. Bushes were not too vigorous this first year—maybe when roots get established we will see more. At least it has colour and size of bloom going for it. E. B. Jubien (1 pl. 1 yr. 2', Que.): A new pretty rose that I expect will do better after a year in the garden. Bloom looks something like Apricot Nectar which I always admired. Low growing, with clean foliage. G. A. Kingsley (2 pls. 1 yr. 2', Kans.): H.T.-type bloom, good substance, mainly one to a stem, quite large for a floribunda. Based on this year—nothing exceptional, but it is an unusual colour combination and perhaps will improve once it gets established. Quite upright growing, large mat green leaves. No disease. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (12 pls. 2 yrs. 3', B.C.): Bloom has nice form, quite attractive colour and a favourite with the ladies. A must for every garden where continuing colour is needed. Upright, vigorous growth.

ILLUMINATION, Fl. (Dickson '70). (Clare Gammerstorf × Happy Event). Yellow blend, 12 petals. Mrs. Flood (1 pl. 4 yrs. 2½', Que.): Bright yellow bloom, turns pink in late stages. Repeats well, first to bloom in garden. Petals are tough so there is no trouble with weather spoiling them. If you like single blooms, this is a nice one. Worst fault is cleaning up after blooms shatter. Compact growth.

INDIAN CHIEF, H.T. (Gregory '67). (Super Star × Unknown). Deep scarlet pink, vermilion tinged. Mrs. Packard (1 pl. 1 yr. 3½', Calif.): More than average number of blooms for a newly planted rose. Colour difficult to describe—it is not an orange red in my garden. Clashes with that colour; looks like it has a purple cast, but it doesn't. Very fast growing, strong.

INTERFLORA, H.T. (Meilland '70). Orange red. H. C. Wehrfritz (3 pls. 1 yr. 3', Ont.): Very full, appealing bloom. All plants are tender—will throw them out if they don't improve in the second year.

JANNA, Min. (Moore '71). Pink blend. Mrs. Humenick (1 pl. 2 yrs. 1–1½', Calif.): Very good H.T. form, sort of a pale copy of Toy Clown. Can be a winner in its class. Average growth, dense foliage.

JAZZ FEST, Fl. (Armstrong '71). (Pink Parfait × Garnette). Rose red. Mrs. Packard (2 pls. 3 yrs. 3½', Calif.): Bloom is small but full and well formed; last well. This would be a very good rose if it were not so thorny; it is impossible to handle. Upright growth.

JESSIKA, H.T. (Tantau '72). Soft pink. H. C. Wehrfritz (2 pls. 1 yr. 3', Ont.): Exquisite pink, excellent form. Very appealing blooms, very promising introduction. Bushy, healthy growth.

JOHN WATERER, H.T. (McGredy '69). (Karl Herbst × Ethel Sanday). Deep rose red, 41 petals. Mrs. Baillie (1 pl. 3 yrs., Ont.): Lots of

bloom, good repeater. Excellent quality and shape; occasional exhibition bloom and a great rose in the garden. Tall vigorous growth; healthy foliage, disease free. Hardy. M. A. Cadsby (1 pl. 4 yrs., Ont.): Medium high centred bloom; a good garden rose. Hardy. E. D. Goulding (2 pls. 2 yrs. 3', Ont.): Very attractive red, free blooming throughout the season, holds colour well. One of the best reds. Nicely shaped, upright growing bushy plant, vigorous. Healthy, disease-free foliage. Quite hardy. Mrs. Green (1-2, 2-1 yr. 3½', Ont.): Good sized blooms, slight fragrance, thick textured petals. Lasts well when cut; needs good care to produce exhibition type blooms. A good garden rose, excellent colour. Bushy growth, strong and well shaped. Attractive glossy foliage, healthy. Hardy. Mrs. Jupp (1 pl. 2 yrs., Ont.): Bloom on the sparse side but a lovely clear sparkling red, with excellent form. Keep hoping to get this one really established as it should be a beauty. Medium height, not vigorous growth, but improving. Good, clean foliage with no disease. Survived two winters but slow coming in the spring. G. A. Kingsley (3 pls. 2 yrs. 4', Kans.): Bloom not really high centred, more globular perhaps, petal edges almost black. Heavy bloomer—in the hot weather blooms are smaller but it is not unusual to find 25-30 open on one plant at a time. Flowers last well on the bush and in water—an exceptional rose! Very upright growth, extremely large and heavy canes, very thorny. Some blackspot, but not really prone to disease. R. J. Kopecky (1 pl. 1 yr. 3½', Neb.): Exhibition type bloom, doesn't seem to "blue" for me. Ample amount of bloom but would like a little more. Not a bad variety—should take a number of blue ribbons. Will replace if anything happens to the plant. Upright growth, some spreading. Dr. R. G. Lea (2 pls. 1-2 yrs., P.E.I.): Excellent bloom, some of exhibition quality. Rather poor repeater. Good but others in its colour class are better. Low growing; average vigour. T. Mayer (1 pl. 1 yr. 2½', Que.): A good red, the form being good and the colour a truly luminous red. Fragrance is also inviting. Its hardiness seems to be the only drawback—still questionable but appears tender. Medium sized bloom, high-centred, holds well. Upright, spreading bush with clean foliage—this year no problems with blackspot. F. F. Meier (7 pls. 2 yrs., B.C.): Lots of bloom, repeats well. Red with darker colour on outer petals. This rose is good and when it blooms it is just covered, and repeats quickly. I like it very much. Very tall, vigorous, upright growth, with dark green foliage. J. McGhie (2 pls. 2 yrs. 3', B.C.): Bloom has good form and petal substance. Colour is rich red—one of the all-round better reds. Excellent for exhibition. A well balanced bush; leathery trouble-free foliage. Mrs. Naismith (2 pls. 2 yrs. 2', Ont.): Has a nice sized bloom when weather is good. Petals have good substance; little fragrance; nice dark red edge to bloom. It deserves a place on the show table, when weather conditions allow. Growth has disappointed me this year. Wintered well. F. N. Parker (1 pl. 2 yrs. 2½', B.C.): Very good bloom, most prolific. Blooms not as large as some reds; resembles Karl Herbst in colour and blooming qualities. Excellent garden rose; good fragrance. Some mildew. G. J. Patterson (2 pls. 2 yrs. 2½', Ont.): A good red, good form, but not large. I like the flower but never has very long stems, and not too many blooms. Not a large plant. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (6 pls. 2 yrs. 2½', B.C.): A good bedding variety; maybe with disbudding one could get a show bloom. Large, high centred red; will fade in hot sun and blue in wet weather. Resistant to rust and fungus disease; upright

growth. H. C. Wehrfritz (2 pls. 2 yrs. 4', Ont.): Bloom has good form and colour, average production. It is worth growing.

JOE ROSCOE, H.T. (Wright '73). Pink blend. G. Magee (2 pls. 1 yr., Ont.): High centred bloom, medium size, exhibition quality. Bushy growth first year. A promising little-known new English variety.

JOSEPHINE, Min. (Moore '69). White. Mrs. Humenick (1 pl. 3 yrs. 1-1½', Calif.): Decorative white bloom, average blossom—I feel there are better whites. Useful for exhibition. Dense growth, with diminutive foliage.

JUDY FISCHER, Min. (Moore '69). Rose pink. Mrs. Flood (1 pl. 1 yr. 1½', Que.): Excellent bloom production; colour is a medium pink which tends to fade in the sun. Very vigorous growth; foliage seems to be almost red in colour, which contrasts well with the pink. One bad fault—blackspot took over late August—would not respond to normal control. Dr. W. A. Fowler (1 pl. 1 yr., Ont.): Bloom has good form and colour, opens quickly. Early bloom produced singly on a stem. One of the best miniatures in the pinks. Moderate growth for a miniature. Healthy, dark green/dark red foliage.

KALAHARI, H.T. (McGredy '71). (Danse de Feu × Uncle Walter). Salmon pink, 35 petals. Mrs. Garber (1 pl. 1 yr. 3½', Ont.): Bloom has some fragrance; there is a touch of orange in the bud. Bloom is a lovely salmon pink, medium sized. It blooms in great quantities in large clusters. Had the biggest show of all in June and many more all summer, though not of the same high quality. Tall, vigorous, spreading plant which had some weak side shoots which are not enough to hold up a bloom, particularly in the fall. No mildew or other disease. Dr. R. G. Lea (1 pl. 1 yr., P.E.I.): Medium sized bloom, very soft pink, quite profuse. Looks like the best of the new planting this year; promises to be one of the best. Medium tall growth, bushy, with dark green, glossy foliage. Dr. C. T. Moyle (1 pl. 1 yr. 3', Ont.): Not attractive—will keep another year. Dark green foliage; hardy. Mrs. Naismith (1 pl. 1 yr. 3', Ont.): Large and beautifully formed bloom. I am very happy with this rose and I think its form is exquisite. Vigorous growth for a new bush; excellent dark green foliage. G. J. Patterson (1 pl. 1 yr. 3', Ont.): A splendid variety! Many fine flowers, good form and substance, and long stems. Quite vigorous growth—thick bush for first year. Might get another. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (6 pls. 2 yrs. 3½', B.C.): We find this variety to be excellent though tall—needs room to grow. We intend to increase quantity. Good form and colour.

KARA, Min. Moss (Moore '72). Deep pink, single, 5 petals. Mrs. Garber (1 pl. 1 yr. 10", Ont.): A nice change from the usual miniatures, but this was my healthiest miniature last winter under lights and my sickliest in the garden. Dropped its leaves and didn't repeat well outdoors; average number of blooms. Medium green, glossy foliage. Mrs. Humenick (1 pl. 2 yrs. 1', Calif.): Very lovely single; mossy stems. A must in the collection for a "single" grower. Bloom is deep pink, lovely stamens, five petals. Growth average. G. Magee (1 pl. 1 yr., Ont.): Dwarf miniature, bushy growth, single bloom, bud mossed. Not showy—other singles will be better garden varieties. Foliage a little large.

KATHLEEN JOYCE, Fl. (McGredy '70). (Paddy McGredy × Ice White). Blush pink. Mrs. Green (1 pl. 1 yr. 1½', Ont.): A lovely plant

and a real floribunda at last. Had a spectacular spring performance. Good for arranging, lasts well when cut—a good all purpose rose. H.T. form buds, open slowly. Blooms come in well filled clusters, open flat as they age. Bushy, low growing and compact; no disease. Foliage to the ground. R. J. Kopecky (1 pl. 2 yrs., Neb.): H.T. form bloom with exhibition qualities; 3-5 to a stem. I still like this rose after having two growing seasons—a pleasant soft and easy addition to the garish introductions recently. All I can say of Kathleen is that she is a real lady. Medium in growth size; light green foliage that seems to be disease-resistant. Hardy. Mrs. Naismith (1 pl. 2 yrs. 2', Ont.): Bloom is almost of H.T. size, fragrant; good growing habits—one of my favourites. Nice green foliage.

KENTUCKY DERBY, H.T. (Armstrong '73). Deep red. G. Magee (1 pl. 1 yr., Ont.): Large bloom but flat; not high centred so far. Vigorous grower, and free blooming. Bud form ordinary. Tall vigorous growth. KERRYMAN, Fl. (McGredy '72). (Paddy McGredy × Mme. Lion Cuny × Columbine). Pink blend, 30 petals. G. Bird (1 pl. 1 yr. 2½', Mich.): Semi-double bloom, red with white reverse, open flat rather quickly. Unusual and attractive garden rose but not a strong grower. Low growing, somewhat spreading. Average foliage. Hardy. Mrs. Green (1 pl. 1 yr. 2¼', Ont.): Interesting colour blending—coral pink outer petals shading to a pale pink centre. Not much bloom this year—mostly single specimens and no repeat. Well shaped compact bush, medium height. Lots of disease-free foliage. Mrs. Jupp (1 pl. 2 yrs., Ont.): There could be more blooms to a spray; slow to repeat. Colour blend and frilly edges are very pretty. This is a most attractive and unusual combination of colours, given reasonable weather conditions. Fairly low growing but reasonable vigour, until hit by the August heat. Healthy foliage; hardy. KISKADEE, Fl. (McGredy '73). Yellow, 40 petals. A. E. Bishop (3 pls. 1 yr., Que.): Early bloomer, striking blooms. Not a good repeater so far this season. Low, compact growth with excellent foliage. Mrs. Garber (1 pl. 1 yr. 3½', Ont.): Bloom has some fragrance, a lovely deep yellow bloom, almost orange-yellow in the bud; does fade to a cream. This was planted on May 16 and was in bloom June 26th—by far the best floribunda in my garden. Upright strong growing plant. Dark green, shiny foliage, absolutely no disease. This is a beautiful plant even when not in bloom.

LADY BIRD JOHNSON, H.T. (E. C. Curtis '71). Vermilion. G. Magee (1 pl. 3 yrs. 5', Ont.): Bloom is exhibition in June, medium sized in hot weather. Better than average; excellent growth, bushy. Spider mite on this but also on others. Hardy.

LADYLIKE, H.T. (Tantau '72). Orange red. G. Magee (3 pls. 1-2 yrs., Ont.): Well formed bud opening into a long lasting flower. A Tropicana type in the order of Elida—needs more testing. Upright growth.

LAURA, H.T. (Meilland '69). Coral pink. T. Mayer (3 pls. 1 yr. 4', Que.): Large, full, somewhat floppy bloom. The colour is enchanting and blooms in the half-open stage alluring, but they lack fragrance and do open too quickly, becoming floppy. However, the variety is an interesting one and I shall persist with it. Tall, erect bush with good, clean shiny green foliage. Hardiness unknown. Mrs. McCann (1 pl. 3 yrs. 2½', Ont.): Colour of bloom is mouth watering but nothing else to recommend it. I don't know why I keep it except for its lovely "come on

here" pink. Growth sprawls a little; foliage subject to mildew. Hardy. R. B. Miller (1 pl. 3 yrs. $3\frac{1}{2}'$, Ont.): Good sized bloom, beautiful pink; repeats well, poor exhibition form, not many blooms at one time. Rose has been doing better each year—I like the colour and the upright form of the bush. Winters well.

LAVENDER LACE, Min. (Moore '72). (Ellen Poulsen \times Debbie). Lavender, 53 petals. Mrs. Flood (1 pl. 1 yr. $1\frac{1}{2}'$, Que.): A nice H.T. type bloom, lovely colour, very suitable for exhibition. Tall form for a miniature; very vigorous growth for first year, some blackspot. Dr. R. N. Fowler (1 pl. 1 yr., Ont.): Bloom has good exhibition qualities but, alas, no class for it in miniatures in the June show. Good colour and form, but pales quickly unless in the shade. Moderate growth.

LITTLE CHIEF, Min. (Moore '72). Light red. G. Magee (1 pl. 1 yr., Ont.): Bloom clusters like a very tiny polyantha. Nice garden variety. Small foliage. Hardy.

LITTLE CURT, Min. (Moore '72). Dark velvet red, 30 petals. Mrs. Garber (1 pl. 1 yr. 2', Ont.): Lovely deep red bloom but it burns to a black in the sun. Has only a few flowers of good form. The petals do not curl back on themselves like most miniatures. It threw up one cane 2' high, with a great candelabra of bloom—out of place in the miniature garden. Dark green, large leaves.

LIVELY LADY, Fl. (Cocker '69). Vermilion. Mrs. Packard (2 pls. 1 yr. 2', Calif.): Three inch flower, semi-full—looked very good in early spring but in heat the old flowers get very red with age. This could be good in the right climate, and hold its colour. Bushy growth, good foliage.

LIVERPOOL ECHO, Fl. (McGredy '72). Salmon pink. Mrs. Green (1 pl. 1 yr. 4', Ont.): H.T. form bloom, good colour and substance. The few blooms it produced lasted well but expected more from this one. Peculiar growth habit—long leggy canes with blooms only at the very top. Will persevere with it because of the colour. Very upright, strong growth but this strange, very "leggy" shape. Light green long pointed leaves—what was left of them after blackspot gobbled them up. J. McGhie (1 pl. 1 yr. 3', B.C.): Bloom has very attractive warm colour, produced in a good spray. Tall upright growth habit, trouble free light green foliage. This should become very popular. Mrs. Naismith (1 pl. 2 yrs. 3', Ont.): Bloom has such a cool colour, buds open up into a nice shape, and large in size. A wretched, hot, very humid summer but this bloom stood up well. I intend to order others; I am very intrigued with it. Excellent growing habits; nice pale green well-shaped foliage.

LOLITA, H.T. (Kordes '73). Bronze. A. E. Bishop (3 pls. 1 yr., Que.): Large blossoms with fascinating colour—blend changes as bloom opens. Highly recommended, much admired. Medium height, sturdy growth, disease free. R. J. Kopecky (1 pl. 1 yr. $3\frac{1}{2}'$, Neb.): Large, many petalled bloom, high centred, holds its colour well, petals hang on. Another sleeper from Kordes—he seems to sneak these in without a lot of fanfare. It grew extremely large for a first year plant; bloomed almost continuously—bright spot in the garden. G. Magee (1 pl. 1 yr., Ont.): Large and showy bloom—a promising new variety. Vigorous and bushy growth; foliage large and attractive. Mrs. Packard (1 pl. 1 yr. 2', Calif.): Bloom is sometimes a pretty colour but several defects—some vegetative

centres in June fogs; thrip damage. Bloom is average full and fairly well formed. Room for improvement for sure, but has possibilities. Upright growth, adequate foliage. H. C. Wehrfritz (1 pl. 1 yr. 4', Ont.): Bloom has very good form in bud and open flower stage. Fragrant, long lasting, borne singly. Very promising—will increase. Vigorous healthy growth, long strong stems.

LORNA DOONE, Fl. (Cocker '73). (Red Dandy × Lilli Marlene). Red. G. Magee (1 pl. 1 yr., Ont.): Medium sized blooms, small trusses. Beautiful red, bloomed freely first year. Growth not very tall.

MABELLA, H.T. (Kordes '73). Yellow. A. E. Bishop (1 pl. 1 yr., Que.): Large blooms opening uniformly. Should prove to be a find in its colour class. Medium height, good growth habits; healthy foliage. Mrs. Humenick (1 pl. 1 yr. 3', Calif.): A spiral opening to a medium sized H.T. form. Clear colour; gets a soft pink glow as it ages. Can bloom in clusters, so may need to be reclassified as a grandiflora. Dr. R. G. Lee (1 pl. 1 yr., P.E.I.): Well formed, very bright bloom. Not exhibition but an excellent garden variety. Low growing and bushy. G. Magee (1 pl. 1 yr., Ont.): Roundish bud and bloom a bit flat. Will need more testing. Appears to be a garden variety with short stems. Compact and bushy growth. H. C. Wehrfritz (2 pls. 1 yr. 3', Ont.): Unfading bloom, long lasting, and fragrant. Will increase—it could be the best yellow. Bushy growth.

MAGIC CARROUSEL, Min. (Moore '73). White, red edging. Mrs. Humenick (1 pl. 2 yrs. 1-1½', Calif.): A gay addition to a mini collection. Needs protection from mildew and red spider. Replica of Toy Clown; not as vivid a colour. Foliage is miniature in size. R. J. Kopecky (1 pl. 1 yr. 1', Kans.): A large Town Clown with better form. A very good introduction—it will win and still put enough bloom to satisfy the critical growers. Spreading growth habit. G. Magee (3 pls. 1-2 yrs. 1', Ont.): Bloom is a little large, but fine. A better grower than Toy Clown. Foliage is a little large too. Vigorous growth.

MAINAUPERLE, H.T. (Kordes '69). Deep red. H. C. Wehrfritz (1 pl. 2 yrs. 3', Ont.): Bloom has excellent form, very full, does not ball, but weak neck. The weak neck may be due to an imbalance of fertilizer. A good red rose otherwise. Bushy growth.

MALA RUBINSTEIN, H.T. (Dickson '71). (Sea Pearl × Fragrant Cloud). Camellia rose, 45 petals. Mrs. Armstrong (1 pl. 1 yr. 18", N.S.): Shapely bloom, deep salmon colour, very fragrant. This rose was slow to start but got going in August and put on a creditable display. Does better than other Dickson H.T.s in the rain. Vigorous, upright, healthy bush with dark green, glossy disease-free foliage. Hardy—wintered well after fall planting. Mrs. Flood (2 pls. 1-2 yrs. 3', Que.): Large bloom, nice in bud stage, loose when fully open. Highly fragrant; maybe the odd bloom will be exhibition standard. Excellent for the flower arranger. Medium height growth, disease-free foliage—new foliage has crimson glow. E. B. Jubien (3 pls. 2 yrs. 2¼', Que.): Bloom is a very nice shape—this rose did better for me in its second year and in a new location. Tall, bushy growth. Clean foliage; hardy. G. A. Kingsley (5 pls. 2-3 yrs. 2', Kans.): Beautifully formed bloom, slow to open, exhibition type but could have longer stems—ideal for the arranger. This is a very attractive rose and I am fond of it. Lasts well on bush and as

a cut flower. Only drawback is that it could grow taller and perhaps in a milder climate it would. The three old ones were moved this spring which has held them back, but all are making good basal breaks now. Very upright growth. Foliage is dark red in early stages, then to a deep green. No disease. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (12 pls. 2 yrs. 2½', B.C.): Bloom has excellent form, high centre, long lasting colour in all weather. We are pleased with this variety's performance. Surprised it isn't on the show bench more often. Dark green foliage; upright vigorous growth. C. D. Yeomans (1 pl. 1 yr. 3', B.C.): Very fragrant bloom but colour fades in the sun. Pity it fades—will try for one more year—may keep it because it is so fragrant. Average vigorous growth; healthy foliage.

MANUELA, H.T. (Tantau '69). Medium rose pink. Mrs. Packard (1 pl. 1 yr. 3', Calif.): This is a fairly large flower that holds well when open, with large flaring petals—should be very good as a colourful bedding rose. Spreading growth. H. C. Wehrfritz (1 pl. 2 yrs. 4', Ont.): Bloom is similar in colour to First Prize, but not long lasting. Fragrant. Will eliminate it in favour of First Prize.

MARGARET CHASE SMITH, H.T. (Brownell '69). Medium pink. J. Ardoino (1 pl. 1 yr. 3', Ont.): Bloom has striking colour, good texture, exhibition form. Looks good to me—I have included it in my hybridizing programme. Tall vigorous growth; light green foliage, some mildew. Mrs. Armstrong (2 pls. 1 yr. 3', N.S.): This is a good garden rose that can be depended upon to display colour, but not an exhibition variety. Cerise coloured bloom opens rather flat like a floribunda, but lots of them. Large, light green, healthy foliage on a tall, bushy, very vigorous bush. Hardiness unknown. Mrs. Jupp (1 pl. 2 yrs., Ont.): This has so many buds it is difficult to keep disbudded, which is why it does not appear to have exhibition form. This is the biggest, strongest and most vigorous bush in my garden, and the most disappointing as the bloom is so unimpressive, both as to colour and form. Tall, upright and vigorous growth, long straight stems. Foliage is still light in colour but no mildew this year. Extremely hardy. Les Miller (2 pls., N.B.): Both plants that I had winter-killed.

MARIA STERN, H.T. (Brownell '69). Apricot orange. J. Ardoino (1 pl. 1 yr. 3', Ont.): Plentiful; and occasional exhibition form. Colour breathtaking—glad I found it! Tall grower, erect, good strong stems. Medium foliage—disease-free. Hardy. Mrs. Armstrong (2 pls. 1 yr. 30", N.S.): A very satisfactory rose, a conversation piece because of its colour; not enough form for exhibition but lovely in the garden and for cutting. Beautiful colour reminds one of Whisky Mac but deeper orange. Rather loose when open. Upright and bushy; healthy medium green foliage. Hardiness unknown. Mrs. Jupp (1 pl. 2 yrs., Ont.): Bloom no use for the show table but perfectly beautiful colour in the garden. Bloom could be more plentiful. Medium height, compact and fairly vigorous. Foliage good and disease-free. Les Miller (2 pls. 2 yrs. 3', N.B.): Very good bloom with large buds, fragrant. This is still my wife's favourite rose for cutting and is one of my most productive with vigorous upright stems. Nice rich green foliage; easy to keep clean. Appears to be hardy. H. C. Wehrfritz (1 pl. 1 yr. 4', Ont.): Fabulous colour. Upright, healthy growth.

MARJORIE ANDERSON, Fl. (Dickson '72). (Fragrant Cloud × Sea

Pearl). Cyclamen pink, 23 petals. G. A. Kingsley (2 pls. 1 yr. 2', Kans.): Beautifully formed H.T. type bloom, opening out full to 3-4" in diameter. Mainly 1, 2 or 3 to a stem. A very satisfactory rose! Blooms are of such size that if bush eventually grows taller, it should really be classified as a grandiflora here. Blooms in waves but each succeeding wave is worth waiting for. Highly recommended, but based only on this one growing season. Upright growth, light green foliage, disease-free. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (12 pls. 1 yr. 2', B.C.): Large, bright coloured bloom, with fairly good form. Holds well. We think this is a good new variety. Recommended for its colour, form, and reproduction of blooms. Fragrant. Bushy, vigorous growth.

MARTHA RICE, Fl. (Raffel '70). Deep pink blend. Mrs. Humenick (1 pl. 3 yrs. 1½', Calif.): Loose petalled bloom, very appealing colour combination. Flower opens flat but petals stay cupped. Excellent for the border or floribunda bed. Dense short growth; disease free.

MARTIN FROBISHER, H. Rug. (Svejda int. Canada Dept. of Agr.) Blush pink. E. B. Jubien (12 pls. 5 yrs. 4', Que.): Bloom is about 1½-2" in diameter, rather flat, very pretty in bud with bright pink centre. A planting of 12 bushes in Connaught Park shows it to be a good hardy shrub rose—certainly better than pink or red Grootendorst. Very hardy—no protection needed. Growth inclined to be bushy. T. Mayer (2 pls. 4 yrs. 6', Que.): A wonderful specimen early in the year before other roses bloom; but the variety hardly repeats at all. We need more resistant roses of this type but they must be truly remontant. Small flat bloom. Tall, spreading growth, typical rugosa foliage, no disease problems. Very hardy—this is its strength.

MARY ADAIR, Min. (Moore '69). Apricot blend. R. J. Kopecky (1 pl. 2 yrs. 1', Neb.): A good producer of blooms in quantity to make it worth while growing. It requires little care to make it a good all-round miniature. Bloom must be cut at right time to open; opens quickly on the bush. Foliage is resistant with minimal spraying. Slightly spreading growing habit. Good hardiness—minimal cover needed. Mrs. Somerville (1 pl. 3 yrs., Ont.): Very pale bloom, H.T. shape with lots of petals. Exhibition type; lasts a long time. I like the shape and size—not too enthused with colour. Low growing, bushy; light green foliage. Mildew prone.

MARY MARSHALL, Min. (Moore '71). Orange blend. Mrs. Humenick (1 pl. 2 yrs., Calif.): H.T. form bloom, good colour combination. Does well in mini-collection at rose shows. Can be used in landscape projects. Very vigorous grower; medium green foliage. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (4 pls. 1 yr., B.C.): Bloom is large for a miniature; however, excellent form, bright colour, holds well. Good growing habit; repeats well. One of the better new additions. Upright growth; medium green foliage, some red veining.

MEDALLION, H.T. (Warriner '73). Apricot blend, A.A.R.S. '73, 26 petals. G. Bird (2 pls. 1 yr. 3½', Mich.): Huge, light apricot bloom, high centred, somewhat loose. Size of bloom is outstanding characteristic; attractive colour. Upright growth, adequate, light green foliage. Dr. B. Douglas (1 pl. 1 yr. 3½', B.C.): Long, slow opening buds, opening to a large bloom, show quality. Blooms in moderate quantity; requires disbudding. Colour is beige in cool weather and orange tones in

warmer temperatures. Upright growing habit, no new breaks on the plant this year. No disease. E. D. Goulding (2 pls. 1 yr. 3', Ont.): Moderate bloomer, very attractive large blooms, fragrant. Excellent results with this rose the first year. Tall, upright, vigorous bush; healthy. Mrs. Humenick (1 pl. 2 yrs. 5-6', Calif.): Large, floppy bloom; can be a show entry if caught early. Best colour in cool weather—early spring and fall. In heat it can turn a muddy colour that has no eye appeal at all. Erect, very tall grower. Heavy canes with large leaves. R. J. Kopecky (1 pl. 2 yrs., Neb.): Not a top exhibition bloom but better than most in its colour class. As long as this plant survives, I will keep one in the garden. Thought it was a goner but it has shown remarkable recovery with excellent growth—had winter-killed nearly to the union. A little shy with the bloom. Dr. R. G. Lea (1 pl. 1 yr., P.E.I.): Looks excellent and should be a good garden variety. Vigorous, thriving plant; repeats well. Shiny, light green foliage. G. Magee (1 pl. 2 yrs., Ont.): Bloom not very good for exhibition. Large and rather loose form; like a giant Apricot Nectar. Tall strong grower; tender. T. Mayer (1 pl. 1 yr. 3', Que.): The colour, which is somewhat "washed out", is not too appealing. The variety also lacks fragrance but lasting quality is amazing—large blooms hold their form remarkably well; better than almost any H.T. Tall, upright grower with clean, disease-resistant foliage. Hardiness unknown. G. R. Patterson (1 pl. 1 yr. 2', Ont.): Bloom has nice form, pastel colour, rather loose as it ages. Similar to Anne Watkins. I like it before the flower ages—delicate colouring. Not a vigorous grower; few new canes. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (6 pls. 1 yr. 2', B.C.): Bloom has nice form, colour only noticed in bud stage—fades with age; fragrant. Not impressed with first year. Upright growth with light green, mat foliage. H. C. Wehrfritz (3 pls. 1 yr. 4', Ont.): Very large bloom, attractive colour, tender petals. Very promising. Strong grower, healthy.

MEGIDDO, Fl. (Gaudy '70). Orange red. G. Magee (1 pl. 2 yrs., Ont.): Medium sized bloom, grows in clusters. June bloom outstanding and elegant. Hasn't repeated too well. Fine texture. H. C. Wehrfritz (1 pl. 2 yrs. 4', Ont.): Bloom has brilliant colour, usually borne singly. Vigorous, healthy grower. Good floribunda.

MISS HARP, H.T. (Tantau '71). Deep yellow, 35-40 petals. C. Bauer (1 pl. 2 yrs. 2½' Alta.): Fragrant, high centred, perfect blooms—still one of my favourites. Excellent, dark green foliage; healthy. Somewhat slow to repeat but branching growing habit overcomes this fault somewhat. M. D. Kirkland (1 pl. 2 yrs. 3', Ont.): Very good 5" bloom turning at end of cycle to tints of pink towards edges. I like this rose and would recommend it for trial. Mildew control needed. Dark green foliage. G. Magee (6 pls. 1-2 yrs., Ont.): Large bloom, quite full. The best consistent deep yellow—has some defects in form but will win on show bench. Strong growing habits, medium height; dark green glossy foliage. F. F. Meier (6 pls. 2 yrs., B.C.): Very deep yellow bloom that often repeats; fragrant. This is one of the better of the new yellows because it does not fade and is such a deep yellow. Like it better than King's Ransom. Medium tall grower, upright. Dark green foliage; needs protection. Hardy. J. McGhie (2 pls. 2 yrs. 2', B.C.): Good show bloom, poor producer. Colour and form of bloom is excellent but not enough of anything. Low growing, sparse foliage, slow to start, not at all

vigorous. Some mildew problems. Mrs. Packard (Calif.): This was originally registered as *SILHOUETTE* but the name *MISS HARP* is the most or only one used so far; however, Jackson & Perkins changed the name in the U.S. to *OREGOLD*. I think it is disgusting to keep changing rose names when they are perfectly good; only when they are unpronounceable in the original language should they be changed. Mrs. Somerville (1 pl. 2 yrs., Ont.): Not too much bloom, good quality yellow, exhibition form. Colour does not like hot weather. I like this rose but have better. Would like more flowers—only had about ten all year so far. Here today, gone tomorrow in the heat. Tall upright growth. Dark green foliage, strong and healthy looking, but it does mildew.

MISS HILLCREST, H.T. (Curtis '69). Light vermilion. G. A. Kingsley (1 pl. 4 yrs. $3\frac{1}{2}'$, Kans.): Bloom on the flat side and not really high centred H.T. type. Very free bloomer, extremely fragrant. Personally I feel this should be reclassified as a *grandiflora*, but it did win Queen of the ARS National show in Dallas. Of course, it was bred by a Texan, in Texas and the show was held in Texas. When in full bloom, one plant may have as many as 30 open flowers and the fragrance is almost overwhelming—very worth growing. Upright grower, good branching habit; no disease problems with the foliage. Mrs. Packard (1 pl. 2 yrs. $5'$, Calif.): Very well formed blooms, firm stems. Very worth having when performing like this year; a little slow in the first year. Strong growth in 2nd year—well branched, upright plant.

MOLLY MCGREDY, Fl. (McGredy '68). (Paddy McGredy \times (Mme. Léon Cuny \times Columbine).) Red/silver, 35 petals. E. D. Goulding (1 pl. 3 yrs. $2\frac{1}{2}'$, Ont.): A very attractive bi-colour in early stages. Blooms fade badly in bright sun. My main criticism of this rose is slow repeating. Healthy, vigorous growth with dark green, healthy foliage. Disease free. Quite hardy. Mrs. Garber (1 pl. 1 yr. $2'$, Ont.): Bloom is slow to repeat this year; no fragrance. I received a poor plant which did not do well this summer so I cannot judge fairly, but so far I am not impressed. Upright growth, with dark green foliage. No apparent disease, though there are strange marks on the canes which I cannot identify. Mrs. Henry (1 pl. 2 yrs. $2\frac{1}{2}'$, B.C.): Bloom comes in large, beautiful trusses. A favourite of mine. Dark green, disease-free foliage. G. A. Kingsley (2 pls. 2 yrs. $2'$, Kans.): Deep pink bloom, petal reverse almost white; H.T. shape in early stages, opening out flattish. This is a very different and unusual rose. Clusters usually consist of about 3–5 blooms on rather long stems for a *floribunda*. It seems to me there should be more leaves, and after the first flush of bloom it always appears to be diseased, as dark spots appear on the stems and the leaves curl somewhat. However, this does not stop it from blooming or stunt its growth. Rather low growing, branching out from the base. R. J. Kopecky (1 pl. 3 yrs. $2\frac{1}{2}'$, Neb.): High centred, medium sized bloom, red with stark white under petal that does not bleed through. I have tried to keep this plant over the winter—it needed extra feeding to give it strength plus some additional cover. It rewarded me this year by covering the plant with an outstanding display of bloom. I reported it was dropping its leaves—I think it needed to be fed heavily. Resistant with minimal spraying. Upright, medium growing habits. Excel-

lent growth. F. F. Meier (6 pls. 4 yrs. B.C.): H.T. type small blooms come in clusters; slow to repeat. This is a lovely showy floribunda—should be in all gardens. Vigorous, upright growth habit, with good foliage. Hardy. J. McGhie (1 pl. 3 yrs. 3', B.C.): Large bloom comes in large trusses, slow to repeat, but a good rose. Excellent growth, plentiful foliage. G. Naismith (1 pl. 2½', Ont.): Large H.T. type bloom. I think this rose is a great addition to the garden and would like to put in more. Very dark foliage; winters well. F. N. Parker (1 pl. 4 yrs. 2½', B.C.): Large clusters of bloom, slow to repeat. First growth was frozen in spring, took long to replace. Very bushy growth. G. J. Patterson (1 pl. 3 yrs. 2', Ont.): A small H.T. type bloom; singles not a floribunda spray. Can be beautiful. Really a disappointment—doesn't produce. Growth rather small but it is not in the best location. Dark green foliage; fairly hardy. C. D. Yeomans (1 pl. 4 yrs. 3¼', B.C.): One of my favourites.

MOONRAKER, Fl. (Harkness '68). (Pink Parfait × Highlight). Cream/pale yellow centres. G. Bird (1 pl. 3 yrs. 4¼', Mich.): Good sized blooms in small clusters; very attractive. Strong grower; outstanding tall floribunda in all but the hottest weather. Adequate mat green foliage. Hardy. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (20 pls. 3 yrs. 2¼', B.C.): Flat blooms, buttercup colour fading to white; excellent bedder. We think this rose could be grown in areas requiring low growth with maximum colour. Little or no trouble with fungus or pests. Emerald green, glossy foliage. C. D. Yeomans (1 pl. 2 yrs. 3¼', B.C.): Fragrant bloom; I am beginning to like this one. Good abundant foliage; a little mildew. Bushy growth. (Last year for reporting this rose).

MR. CHIPS, H.T. (Dickson '70). (Grandpa Dickson × Miss Ireland). Soft deep gold with red vein, 26 petals. V. R. Dawson (1 pl. 1 yr. 2', Ont.): Bud stage reminds me of Piccadilly. Has not performed well in wet, cold spring and hot dry summer. Weather has not been conducive to bringing out its best performance. Colour is good but fades rather quickly. Like to give it another year before being too critical. Slow growing so far. G. A. Kingsley (1 pl. 2 yrs. 2½', Kans.): Bloom is similar to Peace but lighter yellow and smaller; good substance and quite long lasting. This rose always performs better in cool weather—apparently doesn't like our heat—it is perfectly good in the fall. Well branched, blooms come one to a stem. Medium green foliage, apparently disease-free. Dr. R. G. Lea (1 pl. 3 yrs., P.E.I.): Attractive bloom but scanty. Has been a disappointment, possibly because I received an unusually poor bush. Plant has not developed into a good bush—sends up about 3 canes to about 2'.

NANCY HALL, Min. (Moore '73). Pink blend. Mrs. Humenick (1 pl. 2 yrs., Calif.): Dainty bloom, good H.T. form. Does resemble in miniature Little Darling. Compact growth, dense, disease-free foliage, good shape to plant. G. Magee (1 pl. 1 yr. 1', Ont.): Bloom very similar to Baby Darling of which it is a sport. Not distinctive enough. Bushy growth.

NATIONAL TRUST, H.T. (McGredy '70). (Evelyn Fison × King of Hearts). Red, 60 petals. Mrs. Baillie (1 pl. 3 yrs. 2½', Ont.): Medium sized bloom, good form. I enjoy the occasional blooms. An excellent red but sparse bloomer. Good foliage. M. A. Cadsby (2 pls. 4 yrs., Ont.): Bloom is a good repeater, good bedding rose. Vigorous grower; hardy.

Mrs. Garber (1 pl. 1 yr. 4', Ont.): Blooms in great clusters, not quick to repeat. An excellent rose but put it at the back of the garden—very tall, upright, vigorous plant. No disease. New foliage stays maroon colour for a long time. I find it attractive. Mrs. Humenick (1 pl. 1 yr., Calif.): Exhibition type bloom, a vivid loud red, some fading as bloom ages. Repeats often in sprays; will need to be reclassified as disbudding would ruin this plant. Upright growth, many cane breaks. Dense foliage. Mrs. Jupp (1 pl. 2 yrs., Ont.): First bloom good, with exhibition form and lively colour, but this year's August heat brought all fall growth on with a rush so no fall blooms. This is an excellent rose which I hope to see well established and fulfilling its potential. Medium tall, but it takes time to produce strong growth after winter. No disease. Dr. R. G. Lea (1 pl. 1 yr., P.E.I.): Bloom is a very dark red, good quality head, repeats reasonably well. Not outstanding in first year but satisfactory. Moderately tall, good bush. H. C. Wehrfritz (1 pl. 1 yr. 3½', Ont.): Bloom has good form, no fragrance—not sold on this rose. Bushy, healthy growth.

NEUE REVUE, H.T. (Kordes '69). Creamy white, edged red. G. Bird (1 pl. 3 yrs. 3½', Mich.): Large, high centred bloom, bright colour, often splits and balls. This doesn't bloom enough and blooms seldom exhibition quality. Narrow, upright growth, lacks vigour. Coarse, medium green foliage; hardy. R. J. Kopecky (2 pls. 1 yr., Neb.): High centred, exhibition bloom, outstanding colour, holds well, and refrigerates well. Too bad this rose isn't registered. It would be a welcome addition to a colour class lacking good roses for showing. This variety drew visitors to the garden like a magnet. Sources of supply are hard to find. Light green, somewhat ruffled foliage. Resistance is excellent. Upright growth, tall, many basal breaks; ample bloom at all times, repeats well. G. J. Patterson (1 pl. 1 yr. 2', Ont.): Nice bloom, similar to Kordes Perfecta but not the dark edges; star-like form. May become a fine plant. Fair number of blooms but perhaps somewhat stingy in repeating. Growth is rather small yet; medium foliage. Mrs. Somerville (1 pl. 1 yr. 3½', Ont.): Good exhibition rose, 50–60 petals, balls in wet or too hot weather, some get quite ugly. Not much fragrance and not quite enough bloom but I like it. Colour is good when it doesn't ball or get too warm. Bushy growth, very strong; lots of thorns. Excellent foliage, dark green, no disease yet. H. C. Wehrfritz (3 pls. 2 yrs. 3½', Ont.): Bloom has good form when right, striking colour, long lasting, some with confused centres. Moody—excellent blooms mixed with disappointing blooms. Below average in flower production but worth growing for the colour's sake. Healthy.

NEWS, Fl. (LeGrice '69). (Lilac Charm × Tuscany Superb). Rose-purple, 18 petals. Mrs. Flood (1 pl. 2 yrs. 2', Que.): Large bloom, almost single; doesn't like the hot summer we had this year. I found the colour more acceptable this year but I still shudder at the thought of a full bed of News. Low grower, could be more vigorous; healthy, dark green foliage. My colour description would be beetroot red with contrasting yellow stamens. G. Magee (2 pls. 3 yrs., Ont.): Semi-double blooms come in clusters. Fades and shatters, but is unique. Well worth growing. Colour shading is stunning in shows or arrangements. Bushy and sturdy growth; hardy. J. McGhie (1 pl. 2 yrs. 2½', B.C.): A novelty in the colour class—to me just a novelty or conversation piece. Good

bushy growth; olive green foliage. Trouble free. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (2 pls. 1 yr. 1½', B.C.): Small flat blooms, excellent for its colour and unfading brightness. We are very impressed and strongly recommend it as a bedder. Would go well with colours like Escapade or Nearly Wild etc. Fragrant. Dark green foliage; very low growing plant.

NIAGARA MIST, H.T., Light pink. Mrs. McCann (1 pl. 1 yr. 3', Ont.): Form and colour similar to Royal Highness; has many petals. I expect this bush to do better another year—produced only a few blooms all summer. Upright, compact growth; hardy.

NOBLESSE, H.T. (Lens '69). Orange Scarlet. E. B. Jubien (1 pl. 4 yrs. 1' 3", Que.): Blooms last very well. From 3 bushes that I planted in 1969 this is my only plant and it's almost finished too. Low growing.

NORTHERN LIGHTS, H.T. (Cocker '71). (Fragrant Cloud × King Cup). Primrose cream. Mrs. Henry (1 pl. 2 yrs. 3½', B.C.): Well formed bloom with high centre. Some fragrance; most attractive. Vigorous growth; mid-green, large, healthy foliage. G. Magee (3 pls. 2 yrs., Ont.): Exhibition bloom, full and fine form. A very good pastel. Erect, vigorous growth; foliage large and distinct. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (1 pl. 2 yrs. 2', B.C.): Bloom has large spiral centres, clean unfading colour in all weather. Closely resembles Grandpa Dickson in form but lighter in colour. Excellent show rose; intend to increase quantity. Upright, branching growth habits. C. D. Yeomans (1 pl. 2 yrs. 4', B.C.): Well formed bloom with high centres, some fragrance. My plant is 4' and has produced a succession of beautiful blooms. Cannot understand why it did not win an award in the U.K.

NOZOMI, Cl. Min. (T. Onodera, Japan). (Fairy Princess × Sweet Fairy). Pearl pink, single, 5 petals. Mrs. Flood (1 pl. 1 yr., Ground cover, Que.): 5 petalled flower—very dainty. Bloomed for about a two week period on old wood. I am not sure at this point what is the right place to plant to get maximum use. Tiny, tiny, shiny light green foliage, not prone to disease. By the end of September it has spread over a 3 foot area, with long very vigorous 'arms'.

OLD SMOOTHIE, H.T. (Weeks '71). Medium red. Mrs. Humenick (1 pl. 2 yrs., Calif.): Can be exhibition type sometimes. Bloom has just average appeal. Canes are thornless which is why this plant is so named. Average size foliage; upright bush.

OLDTIMER, H.T. (Kordes '70). Orange gold. C. Bauer (1 pl. 2 yrs. 3½', Alta.): Fragrant, high centred bloom. Nice colour but every bloom is a split centre, as last year. We were 'took' on this one. Upright and vigorous growth; medium green foliage, healthy and glossy. Hardy. Dr. B. Douglas (1 pl. 1 yr. 3', B.C.): Blooms are large but open too fast; open bloom not attractive. Container purchased plant has done only moderately well; no new basal breaks till September. Colour is close to true orange—no pink. The best thing this rose has going for it is this spectacular colour for which I have seen no match. Upright growing habit; no disease. E. D. Goulding (2 pls. 1 yr. 3', Ont.): Exceptionally large bloom, high centred, moderate bloomer, and a most unusual colour. Excellent results for first year. Tall, upright, good growing habit. Healthy. R. J. Kopecky (2 pls. 2 yrs., Neb.): High centred exhibition bloom, excellent form. This variety can be used in the

English Box classes if cut at the right time. It opens very quickly. Beautiful colour. Wintered a tree rose of this variety by pinning it down and covering with leaves. Upright growing habit, somewhat spreading. Large, light green foliage which has a tendency to fall. W. Muller (2 pls. 1 yr. 2', Ont.): Nice colour but too few blooms. Would not plant any more as very slow to repeat. Healthy foliage. Mrs. Packard (1 pl. 3 yrs. 3', Calif.): Bloom seems hopeless, has not improved, very few blooms or growth. Often the flower head is tipped to the side.

OLYMPIC TORCH, H.T. (Suzuki '70). Pink blend. Mrs. Humenick (1 pl. 3 yrs., Calif.): Bloom is a good bi-colour; opens fast. Seems to be more a novelty than for exhibition. Prone to some mildew. Spreading growing habit, not too vigorous. Clean foliage.

OLYMPIC TRIUMPH, Fl. (Dickson '72). (Shirlee \times Apricot Nectar). Orange, 45 petals. G. A. Kingsley (2 pls. 1 yr. 2½', Kans.): H.T. type bloom, beautifully formed, lighter at petal base, depending in colour on petal edges. Lasts quite well. Has made excellent growth for a first year bush but it hasn't bloomed as much as I had hoped for—perhaps next year. Bloom resembles Apricot Nectar; however, the bush in no way resembles that parent and it may have inherited its stiffly upright growth habit from Shirlee, although I am not familiar with that rose. No disease problems. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (12 pls. 1 yr. 2', B.C.): Bloom has nice form, holds its colour well in wet weather, fragrant. A very attractive colour; excellent new addition. We feel it will be a very popular rose. Shows signs of vigour.

ORANGE SILK, Fl. (McGredy '68—sole rights to Gregory). Orange. Mrs. Flood (1 pl. 4 yrs. 2½', Que.): A good floribunda—early bloomer, repeats well, excellent show all summer. Light, mat green foliage; healthy. Very hardy.

ORIANA, H.T. (Tantau '70). Red/white bi-colour. G. Magee (1 pl. 2 yrs., Ont.): Well formed bud, some exhibition blooms—may be the best red and white bi-colour. Medium height, upright growth, but my one plant is not too vigorous. Seems hardy. H. C. Wehrfritz (2 pls. 2 yrs. 4½', Ont.): Bloom has appealing colour, borne singly, fragrant. Appealing for home, garden and exhibition. Healthy growth.

OVER THE RAINBOW, Min. (Moore '72). Red/buff bi-colour. Mrs. Humenick (1 pl. 2 yrs., Calif.): Good bi-colour, holds form well. An excellent miniature; repeat bloom is frequent. Spreading growing habit. Medium green foliage, disease-free. R. J. Kopecky (1 pl. 1 yr. 10", Neb.): Good high centred exhibition bloom; comes singly to a stem. Won a blue ribbon at our spring show. Produces bloom continually—a welcome addition to the miniatures. Foliage sets off bloom extremely well—glossy, medium green, healthy. G. Magee (5 pls. 1–2 yrs., Ont.): Good form, lasting quality, and colour. Vigorous and attractive in garden or for show. Foliage is large for a miniature. Hardy. Tall and vigorous for a real miniature.

PANIA, H.T. (McGredy '70). Medium pink. G. A. Kingsley (3 pls. 2 yrs. 2½', Kans.): Bloom is light pink with deeper pink petal edges; very floriferous. This is a very satisfying rose but I question if it has merit as a show rose as it often has split or confused centres. As a garden rose it performs admirably and always seems to be in flower. Well

branched, rounded shrub, long stems for cutting. Light green, leathery foliage; average size and lots of it. Some blackspot but no real problems in this respect. R. J. Kopecky (1 pl. 1 yr. 2', Neb.): High centred bloom, medium sized, holds well on plant and when cut it doesn't blow open. Upright to spreading growth; medium sized, dark green foliage.

PATRICIA HYDE, Fl. (Harkness '68). (Ann Elizabeth × Red Dandy). Peach/light red. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (19 pls. 3 yrs. 3½', B.C.): Bloom has good form, bright unfading colour. Truly a good addition; must be a favourite with flower arrangers and exhibitors. Very tall, upright growing—may need support in windy areas. Medium, glossy green foliage.

PEER GYNT, H.T. (Kordes '68). (Colour Wonder × Golden Giant). Creamy yellow. Mrs. Armstrong (1 pl. 2 yrs. 2½', N.S.): A nice garden variety—medium sized bloom, good form, yellow flushed pink, opens slowly and lasts well. All blooms at the very tip of the canes. Tall but could be a bit more bushy; glossy green foliage, new growth very dark. Hardy. G. Bird (1 pl. 3 yrs. 3½', Mich.): Medium sized bloom, cupped, good colour. Often formless. Attractive garden subject producing lots of bright bloom. Fairly vigorous grower, upright to spreading. Hardy. V. R. Dawson (1 pl. 2 yrs. 4', Ont.): Bloom is yellow with rose on petal tips. This is another globular shaped rose—not for show bench but can be a good garden rose. I personally dislike the change in colour as flower ages. Upright growth, thick healthy foliage. Has done better in second year; winters well. Mrs. Garber (1 pl. 1 yr. 2½', Ont.): Only medium sized bloom, but lots of it. Quick to repeat; some fragrance. It came on slowly at first, had a few lovely blooms in June and then took off. In the heat some blooms had too much pink for my taste but it is lovely again this September. Most unusual combination—I like it. Vigorous grower once it gets going. E. D. Goulding (2 pls. 3 yrs. 3', Ont.): Rather small blooms but continuous blooming makes up for this. Very attractive colour; not an exhibition rose but still worth having because of steady blooming throughout the season. Good growing habit, upright bushy plant, vigorous. Disease free foliage; quite hardy. Mrs. Green (1 pl. 1 yr. 4', Ont.): Very floriferous; blooms in clusters if not disbudded. Yellow, shading to pink as it ages. Not classic form, very full bloom, and good for cutting. It is a very pleasant rose—I like it! Has a pronounced 'tea leaves' fragrance in my garden. Upright, vigorous growth, strong stems. Interesting foliage—bronze green with serrated edge; new foliage is light green with red edge. No disease. G. A. Kingsley (3 pls. 2 yrs. 3', Kans.): Bright yellow bloom, reddish tinge to petal edges in early stages; not overly large flowers but very attractive. I like this rose very much as it blooms constantly and has never been bothered with any type of disease. It breaks well from the base and repeats quickly from existing growth. An all-round good rose. Bushy and much branched growth; foliage light green and on the small side. Hardy. W. Muller (2 pls. 1 yr. 4½', Ont.): Lots of bloom, long lasting, very nice colour, and repeats quickly. I am pleased with this rose—I would plant more if I had room. No mildew or blackspot. Very tall, strong growing habit. Mrs. Packard (1 pl. 1 yr. 3', Calif.): Bloom is very full and lasts well and BLOOMS, in crops but profusely. I like this very dependable rose and shall order more. Main fault is the terribly prickly stems. I hope some day breeders will try for NO

thorns—I get stuck too often. Dense with foliage. F. N. Parker (1 pl. 2 yrs., B.C.): Very good bloom, excellent colour. First year it really grew—I am pleased with it. Tall growing, good stems; excellent foliage. G. J. Patterson (1 pl. 3 yrs. 2½', Ont.): Fairly good bloom but not too many. Does not hold its beauty long. I keep it because there are so few yellow, but this is not a good producer. A little stronger growth this year; fair to good foliage. Mrs. Somerville (4 pls. 1–3 yrs., Ont.): Bloom has good strong petals, lots of them (50–60), and very bright and pretty. Long lasting and clean dropping. Still one of my favourites though not exhibition quality, but I won a second with one fully open. Not too much fragrance. Always in bloom in my garden. Medium bushy growth; no mildew or blackspot. J. C. Sutherland (1 pl. 1 yr. 3½', P.E.I.): Medium sized, loose bloom, in plentiful supply in first year. Opens as a golden yellow but the rather rapid transfusion throughout the petals of a pink flush or pink blotches from the edges seems to make it questionable whether GYNT is like his PEERS in the true yellows! Strong upright growth; repeats well. Healthy glossy foliage. C. D. Yeomans (3 pls. 2 yrs. 4', B.C.): Bloom is a bit flat, but symmetrical; lots of them. Dark pink tinge as flower develops. Filled out this year and became by far the best yellow H.T., all factors considered. Vigorous and bushy growth. A little mildew. (Last year for reporting this rose).

PERCY THROWER, H.T. (Lens '64, Intr. Edmunds '70). (LaJolla × Karl Herbst). Rich medium pink. Mrs. Green (1 pl. 1 yr. 3½', Ont.): Plenty of small, well shaped blooms with good colour. Needs dis-budding; slight fragrance. Tall, sturdy grower with lots of basal breaks. Medium green foliage with new growth a pronounced red. Mildews badly. R. J. Kopecky (1 pl. 1 yr. 2', Neb.): Bloom has excellent colour, good for exhibition and arranging. Holds well when cut. Have had Percy previously but always received poor bushes—this one looks good. Blooms are excellent when cut and used in arrangements. Should improve with age. Mrs. Packard (2 pls. 4 yrs. 3', Calif.): This continues to be a very lovely flower. Bush is a little thin in both foliage and branches but definitely worth a spot in a garden. C. D. Yeomans (1 pl. 2 yrs. 3', B.C.): Very shapely beautiful pink bloom. Produced a few more of its beautiful blooms this year—will have to work on it. A poor grower. Foliage is medium, but sparse.

PERFUME DELIGHT, H.T. ('74). A.A.R.S. Medium pink. R. J. Kopecky (1 pl. 1 yr. 4', Neb.): Classic high centred exhibition bloom with a sinus-opening scent, unknown in modern roses. It makes its presence known in the garden. The best of the A.A.R.S. winners, this drew ohs and ahs in the trial plot at the Omaha Rose Garden last year—it does the same in my garden. First Prize, Century Two and now Perfume Delight! How good it is to be a rose grower with this line-up of winners. Get on the bandwagon—even the Iris and Glad growers will like this one. Tall, upright grower. Large, medium green, glossy foliage.

PHARAOH, H.T. (Meilland '67). (Happiness × Independence). Red/darker reverse. Mrs. Packard (1 pl. 4 yrs. 6', Calif.): Bloom does not have much form but is large and very dark fiery red; good for the background. Could bloom more; does better in the hot weather. (Last year for reporting this rose).

PICASSO, Fl. (McGredy '71). (Marlene × (Evelyn Fison × Orange

Sweetheart \times Fruhlingsmorgen.) Scarlet and white. 25 petals. Mrs. Flood (1 pl. 2 yrs. 2½', Que.): This has to be the worst rose growing in my garden—nothing attractive about it. It has multi-faults for a modern rose. Mrs. Green (1 pl. 2 yrs. 2½', Ont.): Blooms profusely in clusters. Thin textured petals, colour varies with season, but it blooms well, even during our 95° heat wave. Interesting because of its consistent flowering habit—I moved it in full bloom and it kept right on flowering. I don't really like it. Tall, gangling plant this year, thin stems but quite strong. Foliage to the ground; disease free this year. Mrs. Humenick (1 pl. 1 yr. 2', Calif.): Decorative bloom; stamens and petaloids add to spectacular show. Truly a novelty—I like it! Colour range has eye appeal; sprays are irregular but this may stabilize as bush gets established. Dense growth for first year; disease free. R. J. Kopecky (1 pl. 2 yrs. 2½', Neb.): Eye catching bloom in the garden and on the show table. Colour holds well, petals stay on plant. Everyone comments about the uniqueness of this bloom—colour is outstanding for days on end. Blooms extremely well for me, requiring little or no care to make it worth while growing. Bush sprawls unless pruned to an inside eye. Hardy. Mrs. MacDonald (1 pl. 1 yr., Man.): Bloom not as expected—bright colour with only a few small white streaks. Bloomed freely, but briefly. I am disappointed in this rose—second year might be better perhaps. G. Magee (1 pl. 2 yrs., Ont.): Semi-double bloom, in clusters. Unique colour and appearance—very interesting variety and can be very beautiful. Dwarf, spreading growing habit. F. F. Meier (4 pls. 2 yrs., B.C.): Red and white blooms very striking; good repeater. This rose is different and would look good in a bed with mass planting—I like it very much. Blooms are all different. Low growing and bushy; no disease. Hardy. Dr. C. T. Moyle (1 pl. 2 yrs. 2' 6", Ont.): Blooms didn't resemble catalogue until September '73; now quite attractive and maybe now it is established it will be a winner. Dark green, healthy foliage. Hardy. Mrs. Packard (1 pl. 2 yrs. 3½', Calif.): Blooms very healthily, and quite continuous. It is not the type of flower I go crazy about—a novelty rather than a beauty. It certainly can add plenty of colour to the garden and the colour is good—not like the photographs. F. N. Parker (1 pl. 2 yrs., B.C.): Flowers in clusters, blooms very prolific. Blooms like an anemone. 'A rose is a rose'—this one stops there—it has not the beauty you associate with roses but it is interesting. Very long lasting when cut. Low, bushy growth; good foliage. Hardy. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (2 pls. 2 yrs. 1', B.C.): Small, flat bloom, excellent colour which holds in all weather. Nothing to compare with it for foreground planting. Blends in with most colours. Sprawling growth. H. C. Wehrfritz (1 pl. 2 yrs. 2', Ont.): Interesting colour pattern but disappointing—will keep one plant for another year. Bushy, healthy growth.

PORTRAIT, H.T. (Meyer '72). A.A.R.S. '72. Deepish light pink. Mrs. Armstrong (1 pl. 2 yrs. 3', N.S.): This bush is the most vigorous of my collection. Lots of shapely 4-5" blooms, mild fragrance, a late starter in the spring but once it starts it blooms until frost. Could be an exhibition bloom but too late for the spring shows. Medium green, abundant, clean foliage on very bushy, vigorous healthy plant. Hardy. C. Bauer (2 pls. 1-2 yrs. 3', Alta.): Fragrant, exhibition type bloom. Colour improved in second year. Newly planted bush lacked petal substance—

not impressed with this cultivar. Upright growth, no basal breaks. Hardy. V. R. Dawson (2 pls. 1-2 yrs. 1', Ont.): Bloom can be show quality but have not been able to make it produce. First plant given a shady spot; tried second one in the sun—same results—no substantial change in growth; few blooms. Will try for one more year. Medium green foliage; no disease. Dr. B. Douglas (1 pl. 1 yr. 4', B.C.): Good number of fine quality blooms in all types of weather. Five new basal breaks on this plant in its first year. Would make a fine specimen plant or hedge plant. Vigorous upright grower. No disease on the light green foliage. Mrs. Flood (2 pls. 1 yr. 1½', Que.): Disappointing after seeing good specimens at shows last year. Plants lacked vigour to get going, consequently blooms were poor. G. A. Kingsley (1 pl. 2 yrs. 4', Kans.): High centred bloom, light pink, deeper colour on petal edges which fades out as it ages. Good substance, ample petals. I was not impressed with this the first year but it was a potted rose and I should have known better than to form an opinion the first year. The second season has been tremendous—bloomed constantly, looks for all the world like one huge bouquet when in bloom. May not be exhibition but I would highly recommend it. Growth much branched but erect and almost pyramidal in shape. Minimal blackspot; good foliage. R. J. Kopecky (2 pls. 2 yrs. 3½', Neb.): Good blooms with two side buds on every stem. Colour holds, petals drop off cleanly. This gives me blooms at all times; lacking the final touch to make it a top show rose since it must be disbudded continually. Tall, after severe pruning in the spring. Heavily clothed in foliage, making bush appear much larger than it really is. Les Miller (2 pls. 1 yr. 2½', N.B.): Good bloom lasted well; quite fragrant. A very good rose that lasted well but quantity low. Heavy foliage, good upright growth. Hardiness is still a question mark. Dr. C. T. Moyle (1 pl. 2 yrs. 3', Ont.): Well formed bloom and scanty earlier in year but late in September it is full of buds on upright stems. Dark green foliage. Hardy. W. Muller (2 pls. 1 yr. 3½', Ont.): Two toned pink bloom, large and fragrant. Once opened rose does not last as long as some. Strong shoots with good buds. Shiny green foliage; healthy. J. McGhie (1 pl. 1 yr. 3', B.C.): Bloom has very good form and colour—one of the better roses. Better in cool weather. Good growth and basal breaks. Dull foliage, but no mildew problems. Mrs. Packard (1 pl. 2 yrs. 3', Calif.): This is headed for the discard—not one attractive bloom in two years. May need more sun and heat. Plant is large. A. Pastro (2 pls. 2 yrs., B.C.): Beautiful bloom, fast opening—should be a top rose when established. Excellent foliage; some mildew. G. J. Patterson (1 pl. 2 yrs. 3', Ont.): A nice pink bloom, rather small, and fair number of them. I like the flowers but rather small. Short strong canes and fairly thick growth. Fairly hardy. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (10 pls. 2 yrs. 2½', B.C.): Bloom has good form, bright unfading colour. Continues to impress us. Maximum blooms for little attention. Tall, vigorous, compact growth. H. C. Wehrfritz (4 pls. 2 yrs. 4½', Ont.): Bloom has good form, non fading, lasting, and fragrant. Poor performance in first year due to dried-up plants; good results in second year. Will increase.

PRINCESS CHICHIBU, Fl. (Harkness '71). (Vera Dalton × Highlight × Merlin). Rose red-creamy pink. G. Magee (1 pl. 1 yr., Ont.): Bloom has very appealing colour and nice form. First year made

favourable impression. Compact growth. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (15 pls. 3 yrs. $2\frac{1}{2}$ ', B.C.): Neat high centred blooms, small but plentiful. A good bedding variety, resistant to most rose enemies with minimum care. Upright vigorous growth; dark green, glossy foliage.

PRINCESS MARGARET OF ENGLAND, H.T. (Meilland '68). (Queen Elizabeth \times Peace \times Michele Meilland). Phlox pink. G. Bird (1 pl. 1 yr. $3\frac{1}{2}$ ', Mich.): Medium sized blooms, few petals, but abundant. Another year needed to evaluate, but it is attractive. Upright growth, average foliage. Mrs. Packard (1 pl. 2 yrs. $4\frac{1}{2}$ ', Calif.): Bloom is getting larger and holds colour well. Average number of blooms but plant is very vigorous and should be a fine producer. Great asset—almost no thorns; found only one on 3 long stemmed roses I picked! This year only one rose to a stem. Upright growth; foliage clean and attractive without spray.

PRINCE WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Fl. (Verschuren '73). Orange Vermilion. V. R. Dawson (1 pl. 1 yr. 2', Ont.): This is an improvement on Orange Sensation; semi-double, soft orange with white centre. This rose is new to me—said to be 1973 introduction in Holland and named for their Baby Prince. It looks like a real good one and I have high hopes for it. Fairly vigorous for first year. Foliage is copper red to medium green. W. Muller (1 pl. 1 yr. 2', Ont.): Colour of bloom is like Tropicana. Open bloom, few petals but long lasting even in extreme heat. Some mildew. Would like to see next year's growth—hope for improvement. G. J. Patterson (1 pl. 1 yr. $2\frac{1}{2}$ ', Ont.): Nice single bloom, very much like Orangeade—almost identical. Ten petals. A nice floribunda—will keep and hope for more vigorous growth. Small plant not really developed this year. Not very thick foliage.

PROMINENT (KORP), Fl. (Kordes '72). (Zorina seedling). Orange red, 45 petals. A. E. Bishop (3 pls. 1 yr., Que.): A riot of small well shaped blooms of perfect form. Excellent bedder and good for cutting; blooms last well. Medium height, sturdy growth; healthy foliage. Mrs. Garber (1 pl. 1 yr. 4', Ont.): Small blooms, just 3", but a very bright orange red. Has loads of bloom on large trusses. Sold as a H.T. but in my garden the bloom is noticeably smaller than a H.T.; however, it is the first rose that everyone asks about because its orange colour is so distinctive. Very upright, strong, sturdy bush; no disease. G. Magee (2 pls. 2 yrs., Ont.): Not enough bloom for a floribunda to date. Small, perfect H.T. type blooms, mostly singly. Bushy growth but fairly upright. Hardy. T. Mayer (1 pl. 1 yr. $2\frac{1}{2}$ ', Que.): A disgrace in this H.T. class—blooms are much too small, completely unprovocative, uninteresting. Just another example of a "wonderful new variety" foisted on the public at an exorbitant price (\$3.60 in my case). Holds colour well; healthy, medium green foliage. Spreading bush. Hardiness unknown. Mrs. Packard (1 pl. 1 yr. 3', Calif.): On the cover of the '72 Kordes catalogue is the lovely new rose, Prominent, so named and registered. This is the correct name. A very good rose—nice form, holds well. H. C. Wehrfritz (3 pls. 2 yrs. $2\frac{1}{2}$ ', Ont.): Bloom has intense colour, excellent form, and long lasting. Some claim it is a H.T. but blooms are too small for that. Some claim, including Kordes, it is a floribunda—no clusters of flowers and too stingy to repeat. Worth trying.

PYE COLOUR, Fl. (Dickson '72). (Marlena \times Elizabeth of Glamis). Orange/scarlet, semi-double, 35 petals. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (12

pls. 1 yr. 16", B.C.): Bloom is a very attractive colour, little frilled petals, holds colour well, in all weather. A very impressive new addition; however, has to be grown in mass to do it justice. Fragrant. Low growth, not too vigorous first year. Medium green foliage.

RED MASTERPIECE, H.T. (Warriner '73). Red. Mrs. Humenick (4 pls. 1 yr. 4', Calif.): Large, showy, fragrant bloom. Cool weather, hot sun and wind have an adverse effect on this cultivar—petal edges blacken and this is unsightly. Cool climate growers have a difficult time to get this one to open. Tall, very erect grower first year. Leathery foliage. G. Magee (1 pl. 1 yr., Ont.): Long bud, has some exhibition potential. A better than average red. Tall and vigorous grower. Large, attractive foliage.

RED PLANET, H.T. (Dickson '70). (Red Devil \times (Brilliant \times Seedling).) Crimson red, 49 petals. Mrs. Armstrong (1 pl. 2 yrs. 2', N.S.): Shapely bloom, medium sized. So far this rose has been "medium everything". Dark green, leathery foliage, adequate; upright bushy plant of moderate vigour. Hardy. C. Bauer (1 pl. 1 yr. 2½', Alta.): Bloom is near exhibition quality in first year. Fragrant high centred, very promising. Darkened or burnt outer petals, if present in more temperate years, will prevent it from being exhibitors' favourite. G. Bird (1 pl. 1 yr. 3½', Mich.): High centred bloom, good substance, so far an undistinguished red. Upright; slow growth. Mrs. Flood (1 pl. 3 yrs. 5', Que.): Excellent show specimens, good substance, fragrant, well formed blooms. So many quality blooms on this bush this year. Foliage, style of growth are all first rate. No disease; hardy. S. Jenkins (1 pl. 3 yrs. 3', Ont.): High centred exhibition form bloom, however, it will ball in wet weather. Blooms not as large as some; some mildew. Bushy growth; needs normal winter protection. E. B. Jubien (3 pls. 2 yrs., Que.): Bloom is nice shape for exhibition—I like Red Planet better than Red Devil but I wish it would produce some bloom. Medium height, with strong canes. Heavy, clean foliage. R. J. Kopecky (1 pl. 1 yr. 3½', Neb.): High centred, exhibition bloom that comes one to a stem. Substance is excellent, bloom holds well. One of the better reds in commerce today—it needs just a bit more bloom to make it tops. Upright growth, ample basal breaks. G. Magee (3 pls. 3 yrs., Ont.): Exhibition type bloom, fine in June and September. One of the best reds. Tall and vigorous growth; hardy. F. F. Meier (6 pls. 2 yrs., B.C.): Exhibition type bloom rather on the small size. Clear colour and fragrant. I like this new red rose—it has a soft look to its red colour. Fragrant. Tall, strong upright growing bush. Hardy. Mrs. Packard (1 pl. 1 yr. 2½', Calif.): Only seven months from planting, the bloom needs a bit more form, though they are not objectionable. Most glorious, dark, shiny healthy foliage ever a rose was blessed with, and so dense. I like this! F. N. Parker (1 pl. 2 yrs., B.C.): Blooms profusely, good colour and fragrant. With our many good reds it holds its place as one of the best. Tall, very good bush. Good foliage; hardy. J. C. Sutherland (1 pl. 1 yr. 3½', P.E.I.): Bright, attractive, high centred bloom. Not prolific in first year—I would like to see more blooms on this rose. Moderately vigorous, upright growth. Strong stems. Disease free except some minor blackspot. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (20 pls. 3 yrs. 4', B.C.): Bloom has good form when conditions are ideal but will blue in cool damp weather. A good bedding background variety. Very tall, vigorous

growth. Resistance to disease etc. H. C. Wehrfritz (3 pls. 2 yrs. $3\frac{1}{2}'$, Ont.): Bloom has good form, could have more petals; fragrant. Grow it for your garden and home. I will increase. Bushy, healthy growth, immune to mildew.

RED QUEEN, H.T. (Kordes '68). (Colour Wonder \times Liberty Bell). Medium red, 50 petals. C. Bauer (1 pl. 3 yrs. $3'$, Alta.): Bloom has nice colour, opens fast and flat. A thorny garden type. Medium green foliage; hardy. M. A. Cadsby (1 pl. 2 yrs. $1'$, Ont.): Bloom needs perfect conditions to be attractive—mine never had perfect conditions. Not too vigorous growth. Dr. R. G. Lea (1 pl. 1 yr., P.E.I.): Large, well formed bloom, light red, moderately good repeater. A good garden variety—may be exhibition quality. Tall, erect growth, quite vigorous. Healthy. Mrs. Naismith (1 pl. 2 yrs., Ont.): Very full cherry red bloom; bud opens to a bright red rosy red. I think it is one of the most vigorous bushes I have in the garden. Dark green foliage. Mrs. Packard (1 pl. 2 yrs. $3'$, Calif.): This continues to have very poor flowers and mildewing foliage though I moved it to a nice sunny location. Mrs. Somerville (2 pls. 3 yrs., Ont.): Still one of my best as to form but not enough. Blooms too late for the show this year. Still beautiful; petals are thick and strong. I used this one to dry last year and keep for my arrangements. Though I was too busy to spray regularly, Red Queen has stayed free of disease in a garden that is quite full of mildew. Tall, well formed, lots of new basal breaks, some weak necks. H. C. Wehrfritz (1 pl. 2 yrs. $5'$, Ont.): Very full bloom, worth trying. Upright growth, long canes, healthy. C. D. Yeomans (1 pl. 3 yrs. $5'$, B. C.): A late bloomer, good exhibition rose, but never in bloom at show time. Very well formed bloom, not fragrant. Vigorous grower with healthy foliage.

ROB ROY, Fl. (Cocker '71). (Evelyn Fison \times Wendy Cussons). Deep red. G. Magee (1 pl. 2 yrs., Ont.): Grandiflora type bloom; beautiful red colour. Medium height and average growth.

SATCHMO, Fl. (McGredy '70). (Evelyn Fison \times Diamet). Brilliant red. A. E. Bishop (3 pls. 1 yr., Que.): Very floriferous in solid clusters. Has iridescent quality in colour—very pleasing. Medium low growth but strong. Clean foliage. V. R. Dawson (1 pl. 2 yrs. $3\frac{1}{2}'$, Ont.): Large clusters, many buds opening at same time. Bright red, repeats well, good size. This should do well in the floribunda section of the show bench. Strong grower; healthy medium green foliage. No disease. E. D. Goulding (2 pls. 1 yr. $3'$, Ont.): Free blooming, holds colour well, rather a startling brilliant red, comes in large clusters. Excellent results with this floribunda for first year. Very healthy plant; bushy, strong grower. Mrs. Garber (1 pl. 1 yr. $16''$, Ont.): A few lovely blooms in June. I received a poor plant and it never did anything all summer, though it looks better now in September. Medium green, healthy foliage. Mrs. Humenick (1 pl. 1 yr. $2'$, Calif.): Very showy, brilliant red bloom, lots of trusses, good inflorescence. Holds well on the bush. Cool areas tend to get a cool colour glow and this makes bloom more interesting. Dense growth in first year. Leathery foliage. Dr. R. G. Lea (1 pl. 1 yr., P.E.I.): Very bright bloom, large, long lasting, repeats well. The brightest spot in the garden during the heat of August. Low and bushy growth; medium dark green foliage, healthy and bright. Mrs. McCann (1 pl. 2 yrs. $2\frac{1}{2}'$, Ont.): Many blooms in clusters supported

by strong stems. Holds colour well. Am completely satisfied with this floribunda—does even better for Mr. Dawson, growing taller and more vigorous. H. C. Wehrfritz (3 pls. 2 yrs. 2½', Ont.): Brilliant colour, good form, non-fading, appealing in the bud as well as in the open stage. Very good floribunda. Healthy grower, productive.

SCRABO, Fl. (Dickson '69). Light salmon. G. A. Kingsley (4 pls. 1-2, 3-1 yr. 2½', Kans.): H.T. shaped bloom in early stages, opening flat; extremely long lasting. An especially good floribunda—not overly large and can be planted as close as 12" apart. It repeats quickly and seems never out of bloom. Elizabeth of Glamis is one of its parents and that is obvious in its growth habit, although Scrabo blooms much more. An excellent rose! Upright growth, good flower heads. Dark green, leathery, disease-free foliage.

SEVILLE, Fl. (McGredy '73). Pink. A. E. Bishop (3 pls. 1 yr., Que.): Bloom has delicate colour, large clusters of small, beautifully shaped blooms. A delightful find—for me, a must in the floribunda bed. Medium low growth, and sturdy. Healthy foliage.

SHOWTIME, H.T. (Lindquist '70). (Kordes Perfecta × Granada). Bright medium pink. Mrs. Humenick (1 pl. 4 yrs., Calif.): Excellent high form bloom, good in a show. Find the weak necks very difficult to rectify. Can be spectacular when right. Rangy, willowy growth. Medium green foliage. R. J. Kopecky (1 pl. 1 yr. 4', Neb.): A real dandy in the class of First Prize, Perfume Delight, Century Two—colour is bright and clean. I heard about this rose but only secured it this year. It's a welcome addition to the garden. Blooms come one to a stem which puts it in the plus category as far as exhibition blooms go—everyone should grow it. Mrs. Packard (2 pls. 4 yrs. 3', Calif.): Well formed bloom and a vibrant colour. Not enough flowers, or growth.

SILENT NIGHT, H.T. (McGredy '69). (Daily Sketch × Hassen). Yellow blend. V. R. Dawson (1 pl. 2 yrs. 2½', Ont.): Bloom has unusual colour, but too few. Thought there might be more bloom this year but it continues to be very slow to repeat. What blooms do appear are of good quality and I still like it. Slow growth; medium green, healthy foliage. G. A. Kingsley (3 pls. 2 yrs. 3', Kans.): Perfect H.T. high centred blooms, deep peach pink in centre paling to off white as it opens; very attractive, I think. Last year I was not impressed with this at all, but it has performed extremely well this second year. Should be ideal for the arranger as blooms are long lasting and open slowly even in the hottest weather. The bushes look rather naked as the leaves are spaced rather far apart, but it is a good rose. Reminds me of Confidence but certainly has a much better growth habit. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (10 pls. 3 yrs. 2¼', B.C.): High centred bloom, bright unfading colour. We find this variety good—can be relied on to give a continuing colour with little attention. Upright growth, medium green foliage.

SIR LANCELOT, Fl. (Harkness '67). (Vera Dalton × Woburn Abbey). Pale gold, 18 petals. C. D. Yeomans (1 pl. 3 yrs. 3', B.C.): Semi-double bloom. Has had a good year—much improved. Visitors love the colour. Spreading growth, centre of bush is open. Healthy foliage. (Last year for reporting this rose).

SKAGGARAK, Fl. (Poulsen '70). Scarlet red. M. A. Cadsby (1 pl. 4 yrs.,

Ont.): Single red bloom. A disappointment—just not enough bloom. Tall growing; fairly hardy.

SNOWFIRE, H.T. (Kordes '73). Red/white bi-colour. G. Magee (2 pls. 1 yr., Ont.): Showy garden type, excellent for this purpose. Tall and vigorous grower.

SNOWLINE (EDELWEISS), Fl. (Poulsen '70). White. G. A. Kingsley (2 pls. 1 yr. 1½', Kans.): A very heavy bloomer, snow white and extremely long lasting; does not repeat as quickly as it might but puts on a good show. I would rate this as a good white floribunda—a much sturdier bush than Iceberg, and larger flowers. Rain does not bother it. Bushy growth but still compact. No disease.

SONIA, H.T. (Meilland '70). Pink. H. C. Wehrfritz (2 pls. 1 yr. 3', Ont.): Exquisite pink bloom with good form. After 8 years of testing, named after A. Meilland's daughter. Used extensively in greenhouses. Seems to be good in the garden—more on it next year. Vigorous growth; some mildew.

SONOMA, Fl. (Armstrong '73). (Seedling Sumatra × Circus). Soft salmon pink. Mrs. Packard (1 pl. 2 yrs. 3', Calif.): Bloom has very pretty colour and no blemishes; small clusters. Bushy growth with healthy foliage.

SPOTLIGHT, H.T. (Dickson '69). Orange gold/cerise bi-colour. E. B. Jubien (2', Que.): Cerise buds opening to orange gold. Bushy growth, clean foliage, no blackspot. Hardy.

STARBURST, Gr. (Meilland '69). Red/yellow blend. M. A. Cadsby (1 pl. 1 yr., Ont.): I am changing the name to STARBUST and throwing it out.

STROLLER, Fl. (Dickson '68). (Manx Queen × Happy Event). Gold/cerise bi-colour, 24 petals. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (16 pls. 3 yrs. 2½', B.C.): A very vigorous grower producing masses of colourful blooms which hold well in all weather. Recommended for showy bedding. Large ruffled edged petal with little substance. Vigorous upright growth; dark green foliage.

SUMMER HOLIDAY, H.T. (Gregory '67). (Super Star × Unknown). Orange red/paler reverse. Mrs. Flood (1 pl. 3 yrs. 5', Que.): Classic H.T. bloom, rich, rich colour, spicy fragrance. Repeats well. This bush requires a good feeding plan but do you ever get results. This does not fade in the sun; holds its shape until the petals are ready to fall. Trouble-free dark green foliage. Hardy.

SUNBLEST (LANDORA), H.T. (Tantau '71). (Parentage unknown). Deep yellow, 30 petals. G. Bird (1 pl. 1 yr., Mich.): High centred bloom, full, slow to open. Good substance for a yellow. Good addition to the yellows—may prove to be really outstanding. Upright, vigorous growth; average foliage. M. D. Kirkland (1 pl. 2 yrs. 4-5', Ont.): This is a very good yellow rose. We like it for its tidy tall growth. Does not spread out and bother adjacent roses. Bloom is 3½", holds well, does not fade in the sun. No blackspot or mildew. G. Magee (4 pls. 1-4 yrs., Ont.): Medium sized exhibition bloom. One of the best yellows; depth of colour changeable. Quite disease free. Bushy growth but tall; hardy. F. F. Meier (6 pls. 2 yrs., B.C.): Blooms varying from light to deeper yellow, fragrant. Another good yellow, good shaped buds, lasts long

on the bush. Tall, strong growing bush; no disease. Hardy. Mrs. Packard (Calif.): My friend visiting Regent's Park Rose Garden, London, found this to be one of the best roses there—really best yellow.

SUNDAY TIMES, Fl. (McGredy '72). Pink. A. E. Bishop (3 pls. 1 yr., Que.): A useful border plant and almost the equivalent of a ground cover. Quite attractive, small blooms; not plentiful in first year. Very low growing, compact. G. A. Kingsley (2 pls. 1 yr. 1', Kans.): Bloom has been sparse and nothing spectacular. This is billed as ground cover rose and, although they have made little growth this first season, it would appear it will be that type. Light green foliage, on the small side, but great quantities of it. No disease problems.

SUNRISE SUNSET, H.T. (Swim & Weeks '72). Pink blend. Mrs. Humenick (1 pl. 2 yrs., Calif.): Exhibition bloom—I have won Queen of the Show with this one. Not too prolific a bloomer but it can be spectacular. Very tall, erect grower. Clean foliage, medium green. G. Magee (1 pl. 2 yrs., Ont.): Well shaped bloom, exhibition type. This variety is not very free blooming but has unique colour. Outside petals deep pink, centre creamy with lavender and brownish shading sometimes.

SUNSET JUBILEE, H.T. (Warriner '72). Pink. Mrs. Humenick (1 pl. 2 yrs. 3½', Calif.): Splotchy or streaked bloom, decorative. Seems to be a novelty as its colour is most unusual; can be splashy. Stingy with repeat blooms but can get an exhibition bloom in early spring. Leathery dark green foliage. G. Magee (2 pls. 2 yrs., Ont.): Large double bloom, sometimes exhibition. Have grown nice blooms but large fall blooms hang their heads. Medium height and vigour.

SUPREME, H.T. Bright yellow. G. Bird (1 pl. 1 yr. 3½', Mich.): High centred bloom, slow opening, exhibition type. Good substance. Very promising exhibition bloom on better than average plant. Upright, vigorous growth.

SUSAN, H.T. (Kordes '70). Yellow blend. G. J. Patterson (1 pl. 1 yr. 1½', Ont.): Few blooms, but rather nice. Petals curl back, nice bud, but not many blooms. Slow to repeat. Rather different—will keep another year. Plant is small, stems short—just not enough flowers. Foliage is not thick yet. Mrs. Somerville (1 pl. 1 yr. 3', Ont.): 55–65 petals, beautiful colour, top bloom in every way. Exhibition quality but not a lot of bloom. I am in love with this one—my favourite over all; I can't say enough about the bloom—I haven't had one bad flower. Not too highly scented; no sign of disease. Nice, compact, bushy grower.

SWANLAKE, Cl. (McGredy '68). (Memorium × Heidelberg). White tinged pink, 50 petals. M. A. Cadsby (1 pl. 3 yrs., Ont.): Attractive bloom, only three—no repeat; just can't get it going. A pillar rose. F. F. Meier (6 pls. 4 yrs., B.C.): Bloom is a delicate pale pink; blooms slow to repeat. This rose is more like a pillar rose than a climber. When it is good it is lovely, but will winter kill. Not a vigorous grower. C. D. Yeomans (1 pl. 3 yrs. 5', B.C.): Bloom has beautiful shape and colour. A little shy to bloom so far; I have a feeling the growth will improve and with it the bloom production. Healthy foliage; growth is not robust.

SWEETIE PIE, H.T. (Kimbrew '73). (Sport of Swarthmore). Pink

blend. R. J. Kopecky (1 pl. 1 yr. 3½', Neb.): Classic high centred bloom; exhibition type like Swarthmore. Another "sleeper" that many will pass up—my advice is DON'T. It has all the excellent qualities of Swarthmore and the colour is an eye catching combination of pink and white variegated. Something like a strawberry swirl ice cream. Outer petals do not burn like parent. Growth for first year was outstanding. G. Magee (1 pl. 1 yr., Ont.): Could be a very fine exhibition variety. Doesn't have as many black edges as Swarthmore and colour is much lighter. Tall and vigorous grower.

SYMPATHIE, Cl. (Kordes '67). Deep red, 43 petals. Mrs. Garber (1 pl. 1 yr., Ont.): Not much bloom in first year; had some mildew but foliage dark and shiny. One new cane grew over 10'; two others made 5'. Will have to wait and see. (Last year for reporting this rose).

TAJ MAHAL, H.T. (Armstrong '73). Deep pink. G. Magee (1 pl. 1 yr., Ont.): Large bloom, form of bud ordinary. Fair variety. Spreading, vigorous growing habit.

THE SHRINER, Fl. (McGredy '72). Medium red. E. D. Goulding (1 pl. 1 yr. 3', Ont.): Blooms in clusters and quite a prolific bloom. A most unusual colour. A very beautiful floribunda and a prize winner; a standout in the garden too. Vigorous upright growing bush. Waxy, dark green foliage; disease-free. Quite hardy.

TIMOTHY EATON, H.T. (McGredy '68). (Radar × Mischief). Salmon pink, 30 petals. M. A. Cadsby (1 pl. 5 yrs., Ont.): Bloom has poor form, not worth growing. Not attractive foliage; hardly grows. (Last year for reporting this rose).

TONY JACKLIN, Fl. (McGredy '72). Orange. Mrs. Baillie (1 pl. 1 yr., Ont.): Nice sized blooms, repeated quite well. Not too profuse; fragrant—I think this will be a very useful rose. Good foliage; medium growth habit.

TOP SECRET, Min. (Moore '71). Medium red. Mrs. Humenick (1 pl. 2 yrs., Calif.): Bloom is 1 to 1½" across when fully open; petals curl back evenly. Good for exhibition; bright colour. It is a sport of popular Beauty Secret with many more petals. Compact growth; clean, shiny foliage.

TORO, H.T. (Int. Wyant '72). Dark red. G. Magee (5 pls. 2-5 yrs., Ont.): Exhibition bud, very slow opening. Lacks charm, but a real show winner. Tall strong grower, erect. Sparse foliage; moderately hardy.

TOUCH OF VENUS, H.T. (Armstrong '71). (Garden Party × Sweet Afton). White, pale pink centre. Mrs. Humenick (2 pls. 5 yrs., Calif.): High centred bloom, great for the show. Very fragrant, a very gorgeous bloom, but shy on growth. Erratic growth pattern; medium green foliage, not enough basal breaks. R. J. Kopecky (1 pl. 2 yrs. 4', Neb.): Excellent high centred bloom, exhibition type. Opens slowly and holds and holds. I gave this a bad report last year; it did a complete turnaround this year. I think it needs to get established, then it starts to carry its weight. Tall grower; medium green foliage; disease-resistant. Mrs. Packard (2 pls. 4 yrs. 3', Calif.): Very full bloom, beautiful and fragrant, but still the weak plants with spindly stems. I did see one strong plant in a friend's garden, and it can be lovely.

TROIKA, H.T. (Poulsen '72). (Parentage unknown). Salmon orange red, 29 petals. G. A. Kingsley (2 pls. 1 yr. 3', Kans.): Bloom has beautiful form, quite long lasting, fairly large. This I think will be a good rose. Lusty growth for first year plant. Bloom not as dark orange as catalogue picture, but still an appealing colour. Has possibilities as a show rose. No disease problems. Erect growth, quite tall, good branching habits. Large, medium green foliage. G. Magee (1 pl. 1 yr., Ont.): Medium sized bloom, light copper red, quite well formed, opens quite rapidly. Interesting variety, probably not for exhibition. Very tall summer growth; medium sized foliage.

T.V. TIMES, H.T. (Dickson '70). (Gallant \times Brilliant). Crimson. Mrs. Flood (1 pl. 2 yrs. 3', Que.): I really gave this rose a hard time last year, and even though it worked harder to please me, it still does not make the grade. Many better reds to try. Bloom blues so badly; almost from the bud stage. Hardy; disease-free. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (12 pls. 2 yrs. 2', B.C.): Bloom has deeper colour in bud; fades and blues before maturity. Vigorous grower; light to medium green foliage.

TYPHOON, H.T. (Kordes '73). (Colour Wonder \times Dr. A. J. Verhage). Orange pink/copper, 35 petals. G. Bird (1 pl. 1 yr. 3½', Mich.): Decorative bloom, very prolific, opens fast. Very attractive colour, small bloom but lots of it—an outstanding garden rose—one of the better new ones. Very vigorous grower; good, dark green foliage. Mrs. Henry (1 pl. 1 yr. 2½', B.C.): First year looks good. Very good growth. G. Magee (2 pls. 1 yr., Ont.): Rather flat bloom but showy. Attractive garden variety. Bushy growth.

UWE SEELER, Fl. (Kordes '70). Dark orange red. G. Bird (1 pl. 1 yr. 3', Mich.): Medium sized bloom, perfectly formed, often one to a stem. Excellent new variety which might cluster a little more. Compact, vigorous growth; good dark green foliage. Mrs. Packard (1 pl. 1 yr. 3', Calif.): Very bright, dark orange red, full bloom, mostly one to a stem; long stems. This is a bit of a modern Baccara, greatly improved. Named for a football player in Western Germany. May be sensitive to sudden heat. Foliage plentiful and good.

VANDA BEAUTY, H.T. (Gregory '73). Dark yellow. G. Bird (1 pl. 1 yr. 3½', Mich.): High centred bloom, opens fast. Poor plant received from nursery. The few blooms have been nice but very quick to blow. Bush lacks vigour, with average foliage.

VINO DELICADO, H.T. (Raffel '72). Mauve. Mrs. Humenick (2 pls. 1 yr. 2', Calif.): Excellent exhibition bloom, some fragrance. Good cultivar for this colour class. Tends to "blush" a little as it ages. In this area it has taken many blue ribbons already. Average sized foliage.

VISION, H.T. (Dickson '67). Gold, shaded pink. V. R. Dawson (1 pl. 1 yr. 1½', Ont.): Bloom has good colour, small size. Not quick to repeat so far. I like the colour but prefer to wait another year before saying anything else. Medium green foliage, some mildew damage. Wintered well.

WHIPPED CREAM, Min. (Moore '70). Creamy white. Mrs. Humenick (1 pl. 3 yrs. 1-1½', Calif.): Bloom is a trifle large for a true miniature. Some mildew. There are better white miniatures. Medium green foliage; dainty.

WHITE ANGEL, Min. (Moore '72). White. Mrs. Humenick (1 pl. 2 yrs. 1-1½, Calif.): Exhibition type bloom, high centre. Very excellent white miniature. Holds form well and is excellent in bouquets and mini-boxes, which have gained popularity in this area. Dark green, true miniature foliage. G. Magee (4 pls. 1-2 yrs. 1', Ont.): Bloom has pointed petals, good form—one of the best miniatures. Bushy growth; medium sized foliage.

WHITE COCKADE, L.F.Cl. (Cocker '69). (New Dawn × Circus). White. C. D. Yeomans (1 pl. 1 yr. 3½', B.C.): Small, H.T. shaped bloom, very fragrant, comes in small clusters. I look forward to this one growing up. Beautiful blooms. Dark green, healthy foliage.

WHITE SPRAY, Fl. (LeGrice '68). (Seedling × Iceberg). White. Mrs. Somerville (1 pl. 3 yrs. 4', Ont.): Not a plentiful bloomer, but pretty. 40-45 petals, flower is dainty and delicate looking. As good as Ice White but not better. Plant is tall and not thick, stems thin but strong. Light green, healthy foliage. Some mildew. Wintered quite well.

WHITE MASTERPIECE, H.T. (Boerner '69 Int. Jackson & Perkins '72). Mrs. Baillie (1 pl. 1 yr. 2', Ont.): Bloom has good substance, 40-50 petals, clear white but a little flat. This rose has performed well for first year and seems to repeat well. Upright growth, thin stems. Some blackspot. E. D. Goulding (1 pl. 1 yr. 2', Ont.): An excellent white but small; only a moderate bloomer this first year. A very fine exhibition white. I hope my bush improves another year. Not vigorous. R. J. Kopecky (1 pl. 2 yrs. 1½', Neb.): Centre petals of bloom fold over this year. Purchased as a potted plant—is failing. I intend to secure a bare root replacement to make sure. Dr. R. G. Lea (1 pl. 1 yr., P.E.I.): Well formed bloom, well petalled. Good but not a challenge to Pascali. Medium tall growth with medium green foliage. G. J. Patterson (1 pl. 2 yrs. 1½', Ont.): A fine white last year; perhaps the plant suffered from winter. Disappointed this year—few blooms, a poor repeater. Might be better in the fall. U.B.C. Botanical Gardens (11 pls. 1 yr. 1½', B.C.): Fairly large bloom, pure white. Petals have ruffled edges with little substance. A nice clean variety; slow to repeat. Hope for improvement in its second year. Fragrant; petal count 48. Sprawling growth, dark green, red-veined foliage. C. D. Yeomans (4 pls. 1 yr. 4½', B.C.): Bloom has greenish tinge, seldom well formed, but lots of it. In August the plants had trusses of 50 or more blooms. Exceptionally vigorous—I like it. Very healthy foliage.

YELLOW PAGES, H.T. (S. McGredy '71). (Arthur Bell × Peer Gynt). Golden yellow flushed pink, 64 petals. A. E. Bishop (3 pls. 1 yr., Que.): Bloom has attractive colour; tends to produce blooms in clusters and, if allowed to, makes a good bedding plant. Like a great number of the 'yellows', I do not think of this variety as of exhibition quality. Medium height and strong growth. Good clean foliage. G. A. Kingsley (2 pls. 1 yr. 1½', Kans.): Bloom on the small side, beautiful in bud stage, but blah otherwise. Not at all impressed with this. Bud, and early bloom stage are quite attractive, but then it opens quickly and looks like grandmother's old yellow briar rose. Not much substance to the petals—frankly a disappointment. No disease.

PRINTED AND BOUND IN ENGLAND BY
HAZELL WATSON AND VINEY LTD
AYLESBURY, BUCKS

